

CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

Bangor City and Conway Borough, Bethesda, Betws y Caed, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr Urban Districts; Nant Conway and Ogwen Rural Districts.

T. HEBER PIERCE,

V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H

Southern Division :

Royal Borough of Caernarvon, Pwllheli Borough; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts; Gwyrfaï and Lleyrn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

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FOR THE YEAR 1970



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FOR THE YEAR 1970

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1970 - 71

Chairman:

Councillor HUGH JONES, J.P., Llanfairfechan U.D.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

Members:

Councillor DEWI G. PIERCE, Lleyn R.D.C.

Councillor B. EDWARDS, Lleyn R.D.C.

Councillor Dr. W. JONES MORRIS, Portmadoc U.D.C.

Councillor Mrs. EIRA MORGAN, Llandudno U.D.

Councillor A. J. HOPKINS, Llandudno U.D.C.

Councillor Rev. D. E. ELLIS, Gwyrfaï R.D.C.

Councillor V. EVANS, Gwyrfaï R.D.C.

Councillor J. REES JONES, Gwyrfaï R.D.C.

Councillor ALUN ELLIS, Nant Conway R.D.C.

Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough

Councillor T. H. OWEN, Bethesda U.D.

Councillor G. DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.C.

Councillor DONALD WILLIAMS, Conway Borough

Councillor D. E. ROWLANDS, Penmaenmawr U.D.

Councillor R. HARLECH JONES, Caernarvon Borough.

Councillor Dr. O. LEWIS JONES, Criccieth U.D.

Councillor Dr. GWENDA W. EVANS, Pwllheli Borough

Councillor C. H. ELLIOTT, Betws-y-Coed U.D.C.

Clerk:

J. O. SMITH, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Caernarvon.

Medical Officers:

Northern Division — T. HEBER PIERCE, V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Town Hall, Llandudno (Telephone 77884).

Southern Division — E. W. KINSEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Telephone 2253).

Contents

(A)

INTRODUCTION

(B)

TABLES IN COMMON

TABLE (I.)	VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TABLE (II.)	GENERAL STATISTICS: CAUSES OF DEATH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-3
TABLE (III.)	NOTIFICATION: TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TABLE (IV.)	HOUSING CONDITIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TABLE (V.)	UN SOUND FOOD, ETC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TABLE (VI.)	CLOSET ACCOMMODATION: MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TABLE (VII.)	FACTORIES: WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

(C)

ADDITIONAL SHORT LOCAL REPORTS

1.	BANGOR CITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17-29
2.	BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30-33
3.	BETWS-Y-COED URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34-35
4.	CONWAY BOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36-48
5.	LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49-64
6.	LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65-68
7.	PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69-72
8.	NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73-75
9.	OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76-79
10.	ROYAL BOROUGH OF CAERNARVON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80-84
11.	PWLLHELI BOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85-88
12.	CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89-91
13.	PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92-94
14.	LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95-96
15.	GWYRFA RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97-100

Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1970.

For the purposes of my Introductory Remarks, all constituent Authorities in the Northern area have been taken as one District and the following statistics are based on the Registrar General's figures for all Districts.

Statistics for Individual Districts will be found in Section "B"—Tables in Common—and in Section "C"—Additional Local Reports.

Birth Rates and Death Rates for the Individual Authorities in my Introductory Remarks are different from those in Section "C" as the former have been corrected to allow for the differences in ages of population of the various Authorities and so give a more correct comparison between Districts (See Comparability Factor below).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 66,430, which was 740 over that for 1969.

All Districts had increases of population with the exception of Llanfairfechan and Nant Conway which were decreased by 10 and 40 respectively. The increases were: Bangor 260; Bethesda 60; Betws-y-Coed 10; Conway 170; Llandudno 170 and Ogwen 50.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate was 13.88 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.06 in 1969. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 16.0 compared with 16.3 in 1969 and 16.9 in 1968.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate was 15.85 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.61 in 1969. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.7 compared with 11.9 in 1969.

Stillbirth Rate.

The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths decreased from 21.67 in 1969 to 15.99. The stillbirth rate for the County as a whole also decreased from 18.65 to 15.89. The Stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 13.0.

Comparability Factor.

The Registrar General has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. The Comparability Factors make allowances for the way in which the ages and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Birth Rate Comparability Factors for each area have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of sterile population in Institutions for the Mentally Deficient, and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other Residential Institutions in the area.

The following are the Comparability Factors for the various districts:-

District	Births	Deaths
Bangor	0.95	1.25
Bethesda	1.15	0.96
Betws-y-Coed	1.24	0.88
Conway	1.21	0.67
Llandudno	1.26	0.61
Llanfairfechan	1.23	0.62
Penmaenmawr	1.33	0.69
Nant Conway	1.20	0.89
Ogwen	1.26	0.69

Corrected Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population compared with 1969.

Districts	1970		1969	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
Bangor	13.39	13.91	13.61	14.35
Bethesda	18.85	13.94	19.66	15.67
Betws-y-Coed	16.84	5.43	18.60	2.20
Conway	18.03	12.09	15.14	10.60
Llandudno	15.47	11.34	14.04	10.58
Llanfairfechan	21.01	12.13	20.95	13.26
Penmaenmawr	15.47	11.61	15.75	12.16
Nant Conway	14.91	14.98	13.44	14.69
Ogwen	19.64	9.76	17.21	11.16
England and Wales	16.00	11.70	16.30	11.90

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality Rate fell from 23.31 per 1,000 live births in 1969 to 10.83 per 1,000 in 1970. Of the 10 Infant Deaths under 1 year, 8 occurred during the first week after their birth. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 11.53 compared with 21.38 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths associated with childbirth in 1970.

Cancer Mortality.

There was a slight decrease in Cancer Mortality from 2.968 per 1,000 of the population in 1969 to 2.935 per 1,000 in 1970. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.350 per 1,000 of the population in 1969 to 2.390 per 1,000 in 1969. The Cancer Mortality Rate for the County again decreased slightly from 2.88 per 1,000 in 1969 to 2.82 in 1970.

Cancer Mortality of Lungs and Bronchus.

The Mortality from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus was 0.722 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.776 per 1,000 in 1969. The Rate for England and Wales was 0.617 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate decreased from 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1969 to 0.03 per 1,000 in 1970. The Mortality Rate for the rest of the County was 0.07 compared with 0.09 per 1,000 in 1969. The Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales also decreased slightly from 0.037 in 1969 to 0.033 in 1970.

Respiratory (Non-Tuberculous) Mortality.

The Respiratory Mortality Rate was 1.837 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.93 per 1,000 in 1969. That for the County was 1.86 per 1,000 in 1970.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Influenza.

Fourteen cases of death from Influenza were reported compared with three in 1969. 12 cases were aged over 65.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia decreased from 0.776 per 1,000 in 1969 to 0.720 per 1,000 in 1970. 31 out of the 48 deaths were in persons over 75 years of age and 15 were between 35 and 74 years of age. Two of the deaths were in infants under 12 months old.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1970, 330 cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified compared with 477 cases in 1969 and 385 in 1968. The diseases notified were:-

- 14 Scarlet Fever; 287 Measles; 1 Acute Meningitis; 12 Dysentery;
- 2 Food Poisoning and 14 Infective Jaundice.

Table "A" below shows the numbers of male and female Scarlet Fever and Measles divided into different Age Groups. Table "B" gives the case rates per 1,000 of the population for 1970 and 1969 for certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"
Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	5	3
1 Year	—	—	12	11
2 Years	—	—	15	21
3 Years	—	1	21	24
4 Years	1	4	35	25
5 - 9 Years	2	1	49	42
10 - 14 Years	—	1	6	7
15 - 24 Years	—	—	2	2
25 Years and over	—	2	2	—
Age Unknown	1	1	2	3

TABLE "B"

Case Rates per 1,000 of the Population for 1969 and 1970.

Disease	1970		1969	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) ...	0.00	0.007	0.00	0.004
Scarlet Fever	0.21	0.27	0.15	0.26
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.34	0.03	0.10
Measles	4.30	6.13	3.96	2.91
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.18	0.24	1.01	0.45
Food Poisoning	0.04	0.15	0.36	0.15
Infective Jaundice	0.21	0.44	—	—

Tuberculosis Notifications.

During 1970, 26 cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified compared with 37 in 1969.

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 - 4 Years	—	—	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	1	—	—
10 - 14 Years	—	1	—	—
15 - 19 Years	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 Years	2	1	—	—
25 - 34 Years	2	1	—	—
35 - 44 Years	3	2	1	—
45 - 54 Years	2	2	—	1
55 - 64 Years	2	—	—	1
65 - 74 Years	1	—	1	2
75 Years and over	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (All Ages)	12	8	2	4

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

After "Transfers", "Patients Lost Sight of", "Recovered", Deaths and additions to the Registers, there were 225 Male Pulmonary, 163 Female Pulmonary, 34 Male Non-Pulmonary and 47 Female Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis on the Registers at the 31st December, 1970, compared with 246 Male Pulmonary, 171 Female Pulmonary, 41 Male Non-Pulmonary and 50 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1969 — a decrease in all cases of 34.

Mass Radiography—Welsh Hospital Board.

During 1970 the X-ray Unit did not visit the Northern Area for examination of the General Public but a few were examined where Special Surveys were carried out.

Special Surveys were carried out at the following:—

Location	Number Examined		Total Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physi'n for further investigation		Other Abnormalities of Chest	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
British Domestic Appliances, Llandudno Junction	693	166	19	4	8	1	11	3
G.P.O. Telephone Engineers	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.P.D., Llandudno Junction	7	9	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dyson Wilkinson Ltd., Llandudno Junction	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premier Metal Works, Llandudno Junction	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
University College, N. Wales, Bangor	502	288	8	2	1	1	7	1
St. Mary's College, Bangor	—	117	—	2	—	1	—	1
Normal College, Bangor	165	50	2	1	—	—	2	1
Robertson Research Co. Ltd., Llanrhos	67	42	1	1	1	—	—	1
Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway	8	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodlands School, Deganwy	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispeed Plastics Ltd., Llandegai	71	102	2	—	1	—	1	—
Aluminium Corp., Dolgarrog	399	74	13	1	5	—	8	1
Austin Taylor Electrical Ltd., Bethesda	67	73	3	1	1	1	2	—
TOTALS	2006	995	49	12	17	4	32	8
Percentage			2.44	1.20	0.85	0.40	1.59	0.80

DETAILS OF WATER SUPPLY FOR 1970

The following information has been kindly supplied by J. M. Campbell, B.Sc. (Tech), M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager of the Conway Valley Water Board:

TABLE I

Average Daily Quantity of Water Supplied in 1970

Area Supplied	Population	Source of Supply	Ave. Daily Supply in gallons
Colwyn Bay	23,910	Cowlyd Lake	1,707,000
Conway	12,080		907,000
Nant Conway (part of)	2,720		533,000
Bulk Supply	—		79,000
Llandudno	16,780	Dulyn and Melynlllyn	1,656,000
Penmaenmawr	4,040	Mountain Reservoir and Graiglwyd Reservoir	249,000
Llanfairfechan	3,220	Aber Lake	245,000
Betws-y-Coed	810	Elsi Lake	62,000
Trefriw	740	Bulk Supply	43,000
Llan Penmachno	450	Intake on Afon Glasgwm	18,000
Dolwyddelan	660	Mountain Reservoir	23,000
Capel Curig	580	Intake on M'tain Stream	25,000
Cwm Penmachno	220	Natural Springs	5,000
Yspty Ifan	150	Bulk Supply	1,000
TOTAL	66,360		5,553,000

The total population supplied during the winter months is 64,100 and this rises to about 160,000 at the peak of the summer season. Over 95 per cent. of the population within the Board's area receive a water supply direct to the house.

TABLE II
Quantity of Water Supplied

Source of Supply	pH		Fluorine Content	Total No. of Bacteriological samples taken treated water	No. of Samples not Class I
	Raw Water	Treated Water			
Cowlyd Lake	6.3	8.6	less than 0.1 ppm	242	7
Duly and Melynlyn	6.3	8.0	"	49	6
Mountain Reservoir & Graig-lwyd Reservoir, P'mawr ..	6.8	6.8	"	16	0
Aber Lake, Llanfairfechan ...	6.5	8.2	"	15	0
Elsr Lake, Betws-y-Coed ...	6.0	6.0	"	12	5
Intake: Afon Glasgwm, Llan Penmachno	6.0	8.8	"	12	5
Mountain Reservoir, Dolwyddelan	6.8	6.8	"	9	0
Intake: Mountain Stream, Capel Curig	6.5	6.5	"	12	0
Natural Springs, Cwm Penmachno	6.4	6.4	not known	15	6

A typical chemical analysis of treated water from Cowlyd Lake is as follows:—

Appearance	clear and Colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	6.4
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5 ppm
Total solids	27
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	7
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C...	1.9
Total hardness	11
Temporary hardness	8
Permanent hardness	3
Alkalinity	8
Total residual Chlorine	Nil
Free available Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.2
Anionic Synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	Nil

All supplies within the Board's area are chlorinated, water from the two major sources and the Llanfairfechan source are treated with soda ash to correct the corrosive properties.

Housing.

During 1970, 306 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these, 28 were completed by the Local Authorities. The numbers completed by Individual Councils will be found in Table IV.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. E. W. Kinsey's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to write part of the introduction to the annual Report for 1970 as follows:—

- (1) The National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47; and The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.**

"Admission to Part III Welfare Accommodation, or to a Hospital; of feeble old people against their will".

Not one feeble old person living in the 6 Southern Districts of Caernarvonshire was committed to a County Welfare Home for the aged (Sections 21-28 National Assistance Act., 1948); or to a Hospital against their will.

- (2) The National Assistance Act, 1948. Sections 29-31.**

"Welfare Services for The Elderly".

Local Government Officials engaged in Health or Welfare Work under the above Sections of the National Assistance Act, 1948; frequently find that afflicted old people reject the proffered assistance of what would be "good" for them, in the professional opinion of the Officials.

One such striking case occurred in South Caernarvonshire during 1970; where the full strength of Health and Welfare Workers, both Local Government and Voluntary, turned up as one, to press the "good" things which they had to offer in the way of help, upon a very old person living alone.

The old person, although partially blind, exceedingly deaf and encumbered with a Hearing-Aid which worked spasmodically; was quite active physically, being able to go out daily for shopping etc. In addition, a near relative living close at hand came in frequently to help with housework.

In spite of all this, neighbours and others were insistent that not enough was being done to help. So as a result, on this memorable day, there gathered together at the old person's house, the District M.O.H., the Public Health Inspector, a County Health Visitor with Home Help responsibility, the near relation, the next-door neighbour, a Minister of Religion, (the family doctor had already given his advice regarding failing vision, and so was not present), a Welfare Officer for the blind, a Welfare Officer expert in "Hearing Aids", and lastly a Welfare Officer knowledgeable in "Mechanical Signalling And Communication", by a system of "bright flashing lights" worked from a door-bell push, for attracting the attention of deaf-partially-sighted householders.

Having already declined the family doctor's advice to seek an Eye Surgeon's opinion in relation to failing sight; the old person listened through the "Hearing Aid" very patiently and politely, to all that each of us in turn had to offer in the way of Welfare help. Then without hesitation and quite definitely, rejected all these "good things" offered by us. Upon this we all had the good sense, immediately to troop out of the house together, with what dignity we could muster. We proceeded no further with this case.

It is my opinion reached after nearly 40 years in the practice of Medicine, that Local Authority Members and their Officers working this Act of Parliament, should not acquire an over-developed sense of duty or responsibility towards those in adversity in their district. Also the Officers who make the actual contact with the afflicted individuals, should be quick to sense when they are not wanted.

(3) The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

Notifiable Diseases and Food Poisoning.

(a) Tuberculosis — Schedule 2.

(i) The total number of new cases for the 6 Southern Districts was 26.

(ii) Figures for new cases for 1947, before Streptomycin treatment and "B.C.G." Immunization for prevention of tuberculosis, are in striking contrast to 1970 and other recent years.

	1947	1968	1969	1970
Gwyrfai R.D.C.	70	11	11	12
Lleyl R.D.C.	34	5	6	5
Caernarvon Borough	18	8	3	4
Pwllheli Borough	13	1	0	2
Portmadoc U.D.C.	5	1	1	3
Criccieth U.D.C.	3	0	1	0
Totals	143	26	22	26

(iii) The total of 26 for 1970 is 4 more than for 1969; and this is disappointing.

(iv) During the year the Welsh Hospital Board discontinued routine visits of the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit; on the grounds that so few cases were now being discovered that it was no longer worth using up the time of the highly skilled members of the Unit.

Should any incidence of Tuberculosis occur calling for a Unit's services, then it is within the power of the County M.O.H. to apply for it to the Welsh Hospital Board.

(v) Deaths from tuberculosis in men in Gwyrfai R.D.C. numbered one. A farmer aged 53 years from Tuberculosis of the lungs.

(b) Food-Poisoning — Schedule 5.

One case of Salmonella Typhimurium was proven in Caernarvon Borough, the source of the Poisoning was undoubtedly in another Town not in this County.

One case of Salmonella Typhimurium was proven in Pwllheli Borough.

58 cases were notified by a General Practitioner from the Gwyrfai R.D.C. as having occurred in a School Party from the Midlands, staying at a Holiday Country House. The symptoms were diarrhoea and vomiting of fairly sudden onset. None was in danger of their lives, according to the doctor; and all quickly recovered.

That the incident was Food-Poisoning, was not proven by Bacteriological tests on specimens examined.

(4) Housing Acts, 1957-1969.

(a) Many facts and figures in relation to Council and Private new houses built, will be found in the reports of the P.H.I.'s; also of rehabilitation of sub-standard houses by District Council grants. Defects which dub a house as being "Sub-standard" are laid down in Section 4, Housing Act, 1957.

(b) There are invariably many candidates for any Council House which is for letting.

(c) Portmadoc U.D.C. were at it for the first time for many years building 119 Housing Units at Tremadoc. This is a very important Public Health job on their part.

(5) Environmental Health Services: Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963; Noise Abatement Act, 1960 etc.

(a) Countless visits and hours of their time are given by P.H.I.'s in relation to environmental Hygiene. The Authority in relation to this wide branch of Public Health is laid down in a number of Acts of Parliament. Their reports making interesting reading and are the very stuff of District Public Health.

(b) The Official opening by Mr. Goronwy Roberts, M.P. of the big and important Sewerage Service for Rhos Isa, Dinas Dinlle etc. marked a major contribution and improvement to environmental health in Gwyrfai R.D.C. Completion of such schemes, deserves publicity in my opinion.

(6) Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations Arising from this Act.

The P.H.I.'s report in detail upon the above, with striking statistics as to this important branch of Public Health.

(7) Water Acts, 1945-1958 and Section III. Public Health Act, 1936.

(a) Bwrdd Dwr Eryri supplies water to all 6 Districts of South Caernarvonshire except Portmadoc U.D.C.

(b) Bwrdd Dwr Eryri sells fully treated water "in bulk" to Merioneth Water for supplementing supply to the Portmadoc U.D.C. area.

(c) Merioneth Water Board supplies to Portmadoc U.D.C. water which is not fully treated, in that it is chlorinated but not filtered.

(d) During 1970 there were many complaints by consumers of water supplied by Bwrdd Dwr Eryri in the Gwyrfaï R.D.C. District, particularly in relation to the quantity, which at Groeslon was inadequate; and at Llanrug the wholesomeness was complained of, in that the water instead of being colourless was often of a brown colour with sediment on standing.

(e) A report appeared in the local press during the year, that Bwrdd Dwr Eryri in 5 years time hoped to complete its Comprehensive Water Scheme, which would ensure a plentiful and wholesome supply to all consumers.

(f) Local Authorities under Section III Public Health Act, 1936, have a duty to take from time to time such steps, as may be necessary for ascertaining the purity of the water supplied within their District; which is done chiefly by the P.H.I. taking samples for Bacteriological examination as to evidence of pollution by human excrement, or the possibility of that having happened.

(8) National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965.

(a) Gwyrfaï R.D.C. had their attention drawn to an important original article published in the "British Medical Journal", 29th August, 1970, by Professor Gough, Drs. Ryder, J. P. Lyons and Campbell under the heading "Emphysema in Coalworkers' Pneumoconiosis". This is a most careful clinical X-Ray, Postmortem, Lung Physiology and statistical survey of 247 deceased coal miners and ex-miners, most of whom had been diagnosed as suffering from coal workers' pneumoconiosis during life.

The results indicated that emphysema was much more common among the coal miners, both with simple and with complicated pneumoconiosis, than among a contrast group of non-mining population matched for age and sex.

Gwyrfaï R.D.C. many of whom are, or have been slate Quarrymen, are very insistent that the marked shortness of breath described by doctors as being Emphysema, so commonly found in slate Quarrymen; is an Industrial Disease on its own.

They see time again Quarrymen being boarded by the Pneumoconiosis Panel as having no Pneumoconiosis to account for their extreme shortness of breath; but the Panel finding Emphysema as being present.

Gwyrfai R.D.C. consider that Emphysema occurring in workers in dusty jobs, should be Prescribed on its own as an Industrial Disease without any accompanying Pneumoconiosis being present.

On 26th October, 1970 the Clerk to Gwyrfai R.D.C. wrote to "The Secretary", Welsh Office, Cardiff, as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

Emphysema In Workers in Industrial Dust.

My Council have directed me once again to write to you in relation to Emphysema of the Lungs in workers in industrial dust.

The occasion has been brought about this time by their Medical Officer of Health bringing to their attention an original paper entitled "Emphysema In Coalworkers' Pneumoconiosis" by R. Ryder, J. P. Lyons, H. Campbell and J. Gough (29th August, 1970, British Medical Journal) and ensuing letters in the British Medical Journal.

Gwyrfai Council have for long asserted that Emphysema of the Lungs in quarrymen in their area is caused by the industrial dust encountered in slate-quarrying; and they are convinced that it can and does occur without accompanying Pneumoconiosis appearing on the lung X-Ray.

My Council resolved as follows:—

- (a) "That the Welsh Office presses Parliament to prescribe Emphysema occurring in workers in dusty industries as an Industrial Disease in its own right and without any accompanying Pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965."
- (b) To base compensation not upon radiological category, excluding from consideration workers in dusty industries suffering from Emphysema of the Lungs with apparently normal radiographs; but to refer such workers for comprehensive physiological studies of lung function and, when such reveal a pattern of disability distinct from that found in non-industrial lung disease, that compensation be paid for such disability although Pneumoconiosis is completely absent."

Clerk/Chief Financial Officer.

They also decided to seek Consultant opinion of Dr. A. H. Corrado, Assistant Chest Physician, Bangor Chest Clinic, and Dr. M. C. S. Kennedy, Consultant in Respiratory Physiology, City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., as to the possibility and feasibility of getting a Medical/Physiological investigation carried out on Quarrymen in Gwyrfai and surrounding districts, with a view to determine if Emphysema in these workers is caused by slate dust inhalation; and its recognition in workers in dusty occupations as a Prescribed Industrial Disease under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965.

(9) Deaths from Silicosis or Silico/Tuberculosis in Gwyrfai R.D.C.

Six men died in Gwyrfai R.D.C. from Silicosis of Lungs. Two men died in Gwyrfai R.D.C. from Silico/Tuberculosis of Lungs. They were aged between 59 and 84 years.

(10) The Public Health Laboratory Service.

The Director and Staff of the Conway Public Health Laboratory gave every possible assistance to us in our work during the year.

Public Health Inspectors have direct access to the Laboratory for any matter relating to their work for the District Councils.

(11) National Health Act, 1946.

The Re-Organisation of the Health Service in Wales.

The Welsh Office published during 1970 a Green Paper consisting of 9 pages, 4 chapters and 3 Appendices.

Government information Papers of various colours are published frequently on this service, and by now most single colours of the spectrum must have been used up. I look forward to the next one being "striped" like a barber's pole.

Re-organisation of Health has been examined and gone over so many times, and so thoroughly; that as a subject for discussion by doctors it is now threadbare and

"..... As tedious

As a tired horse, a railing wife :

Worse than a smoky house."

(King Henry the Fourth Part 1, Act III, Scene 1.)

The prickly nettle of fusion of General Practice, Hospital Work and Local Authority Public Health Services has never been grasped, but as a talking point it has smouldered on for years and years. It has generated not so much heat, as despair amongst certain doctors; especially the younger ones working in Public Health for County and District Councils. For on April 1st, 1974 all these doctors will finish working for their Councils, and they will go over to the employ of Health Boards having the same geographical boundaries as the new Counties.

Re-organisation will apparently affect these most of all; but so far as I know they are being fed with little precise information about their future as "Community Physicians", which I understand is likely to be their lot and description in the new "set-up".

At the time of writing this introduction (September 1971), in relation to the future of older doctors in Local Authority Public Health Services administration; there was published in the "British Medical Journal," 12th June, 1971, an "Interim Report" of the Dr. R. B. Hunter working party on re-training in the Medical Services for re-organisation and I quote: "We assume that there is no purpose in re-training those now over the age of 60."

The old "war-horses" of 60 plus, in Public Health, will I presume be treated kindly on the "appointed day", and put out to grass.

In the meantime Consultative Documents flourish as well as Government Papers on the future of Medicine. Ideas and suggestions of doctors are invited as to what they consider should be the shape of the Service to come. Being human, it is perfectly natural for doctors from any of the 3 major fields of Medicine to propound ideas likely to promote the interests of their particular field.

The Minister should in my opinion, reject all these ideas and suggestions; which merely serve to fog the issue, and delay firm plans being made for April, 1974. He should himself lay down in a directive, the definitive shape of the re-organised Service without any "ifs" or "buts"; within which framework the 3 groups of doctors must work. Medical people will soon fit themselves in, as they always have done since 1948 when the National Health Service Act became law.

It should be re-called that some few years ago the various Police Forces in Glamorgan were directed to fuse; much against their will according to newspaper reports of that time. But, so far as I know the new unified Glamorgan County Police Force which emerged suddenly following the directive from the Home Office, works very well. And I'm sure that the various Health groups and individual doctors in Wales, would similarly accept a Ministerial Directive by this time, and without any disruption of Medical Services to the Public.

I sum up the situation briefly in idiomatic, Welsh doggeral as follows:—

Ail-wampio Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru

Papurau "Gwyn", Papurau "Gwyrdd",
Lluoedd ohonynt, bron yn fyrdd.
Gwahoddir syniadau'r Meddygon—y truin,†
A hwynt yn troi'r dwr at felinau—eu hunain.
Gwell i'r Gweinioog rhoi heibio'r holl lol,
A chyhoeddi ei hunan y fframwaith terfynol
Tu mewn iddo, rhaid i'r Meddygon gydweithio.
Ai hoffant y drefn gosodedig neu beidio.

A free translation into the English language is as follows:—

Re-shaping The Welsh Health Service.

"White" Papers, "Green" Papers,
Hosts of them, almost a myriad.
With doctors ideas being canvassed —
The †wretches turn the opportunity to their advantage.
Better that the Minister rejects this nonsense,
And himself publish the definitive framework
Within which, doctors will have to work together,
Whether they like the pre-determined system or not.

† Truin (Welsh). Plural of Truan: A Wretch.

† Wretches. "Concise Oxford Dictionary".

"Persons without conscience or shame (often as term of playful abuse".

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

B. — TABLES IN COMMON

Table 1

Rates are per 1,000 of Population unless otherwise stated

BIRTHS :

[illegible]

Table II.
GENERAL STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lleyn
AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water) ...	1800	893	4472	3808	4920	4472	3810	88222	32526	2213	1211	1731	3543	96475	114232
POPULATION:															
Mid-Year 1970 (Registrar-General's Estimate) ...	15190	4270	810	12080	16780	3220	4040	5230	4810	9150	3880	1590	3860	20580	16010
Census 1921 ...	11262	4132	1092	7967	21048	3639	4483	6771	5479	8307	3813	1984	4167	25247	18859
Census 1931 ...	11163	4480	912	8826	15703	3162	4021	6647	5358	8469	3601	1532	3974	24589	18122
Census 1961 ...	13993	4159	788	11183	17907	2869	3751	5973	4689	9055	3647	1672	3960	21602	16522
Males ...	6437	1953	364	5098	7531	1268	1648	3011	2287	4212	1646	718	1827	10150	8030
Females ...	7556	2206	424	6085	10373	1601	2103	2962	2402	4843	2006	954	2133	11452	8492
No. of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar-General's Estimate for 1970) ...	8.43	4.78	0.18	3.17	3.41	0.72	1.06	0.06	0.15	4.13	3.24	0.91	1.09	0.21	0.14
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1961) ...															
Number of Private Households ...	4116	1489	229	3908	5679	1065	1444	2010	1581	2949	1254	605	1324	7647	5624
Number of Dwellings occupied ...	4098	1486	229	3895	5600	1062	1426	2000	1581	2937	1254	602	1318	7638	5620
Population of the Private Households ...	12544	4142	723	10464	15241	1746	3677	5468	4463	8759	3515	1526	3816	21118	15995
Number of Persons per Household ...	3.04	2.78	3.15	2.67	2.68	2.58	2.54	2.67	2.82	2.08	2.05	2.51	2.08	2.05	2.08
Number of Households per Dwelling ...	1.002	1.002	1.000	1.003	1.014	1.003	1.012	1.005	1.000	1.004	1.002	1.004	1.004	1.001	1.004
Total number of Rooms occupied ...	21552	7404	1373	19535	31339	5582	7547	10444	8187	15705	6980	3703	7626	39900	30742
Number of Rooms per Dwelling ...	5.16	4.98	5.99	5.01	5.59	5.25	4.20	5.22	5.17	5.34	5.56	5.11	5.57	5.22	5.46
Number of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51) ...	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.52	0.40	0.52	0.55	0.55
RATEABLE VALUE ...	£604592	£79341	£25422	£425709	£865975	£78736	£118424	£125745	£95808	£310370	£122248	£57586	£114159	£437556	£407303
Product of a Penny Rate ...	£2435	£310	£99	£1670	£3507	£310	£464	£483	£431	£1177	£474	£540	£1084	£1655.46	£1648
Number of Members on the Council ...	28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	24	16	15	16	42	42
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (including Service Personnel) ...	169	62	5	218	312	63	68	88	68	136	82	25	58	280	251
(a) Males ...	79	32	3	106	137	22	31	52	36	76	39	12	22	148	134
(b) Females ...	90	30	2	112	175	41	37	36	32	60	43	13	36	132	117
B 1 Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 2 Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 3 Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
B 6 (1) Late effects of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(2) Other Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 7 Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 8 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 9 Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B10 Strepococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B11 Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B12 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B13 Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B14 Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B15 Typhus and other Rickettsioses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B16 Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B17 Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B18 All other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B19 (1) Cancer—Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1
(2) Cancer—Ecophaeus ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1
(3) Cancer—Stomach ...	4	3	—	7	8	1	3	3	1	3	2	—	—	11	6
(4) Cancer—Intestine ...	7	—	—	10	11	1	1	—	1	3	4	1	2	7	3
(5) Cancer—Larynx ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(6) Cancer—Lung, Bronchus ...	9	4	1	9	18	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	15	6
(7) Cancer—Breast ...	6	1	—	6	7	2	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	5	6
(8) Cancer—Uterus ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
(9) Cancer—Prostate ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
(10) Leukaemia ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	3	—	—	12	11	—	7	4	4	3	3	—	3	13	7
B20 Benign and Neoplasms of Unspecified Nature ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus ...	2	1	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1
B22 Avitaminosis and other Nutritional Deficiency ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B23 Aneamias ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B24 Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B25 Active Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on page 3)

Table II
CAUSES OF DEATH—continued

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lley
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
B27 Hypertensive Disease	3	4	—	2	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	—	2	12	8
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	51	12	—	57	77	18	11	26	16	36	14	3	13	57	71
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	13	7	—	6	14	2	2	2	3	14	5	2	6	20	21
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	22	8	2	25	50	11	8	11	13	18	19	5	7	37	43
B31 Influenza	1	—	—	3	2	—	5	2	1	4	4	—	—	2	3
B32 Pneumonia	9	1	1	11	11	1	2	6	6	4	5	1	4	9	7
B33 (1) Bronchitis, Emphysema	6	3	—	7	14	3	2	5	5	7	4	1	2	13	10
(2) Asthma	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
B34 Peptic Ulcer	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
B35 Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
B39 Enlarged Prostate	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
B40 Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1
B45 Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
B46 (1) Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(2) Other Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Mental Disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	1	2	3
(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	2	—	24	13	8	3	10	4	2	5	—	5	19	14
(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	2	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	13	6
(8) Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	1	—	3	11	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	2
(9) Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous System	1	2	—	3	6	1	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	4	1
(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(11) Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
BE48 All Other Accidents	5	2	—	4	7	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	1
BE49 Suicide and Selfinflicted Injuries	1	1	—	3	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
BE50 All Other External Causes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1

Table III.

PRELIMINARY NOTE—In England and Wales, the Case-Rate (number of Notifications

Small-pox—(0.00); Scarlet Fever—(0.27); Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.00); Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.00); Food Poisoning—(0.15); Poliomyelitis (0.00); Whooping Cough—(0.34); Measles—(6.13); Dysentery—(0.24).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

N.B.—The number Fatal Cases of Infectious Diseases are given in Table II.
Tuberculosis. See below.

[illegible]

Table IV.

HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lley
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	2028	354	27	1036	1115	290	225	247	352	1246	430	86	140	1693	616
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	10	7	1	83	124	26	27	8	20	8	16	4	49	232	95
(i) By the Local Authority. Total	—	6	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	85	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons. Total	10	1	1	71	124	16	27	8	20	3	1	4	49	147	95
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.															
I.—Inspection. — (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	269	140	11	184	1329	82	78	107	90	408	63	26	50	827	1012
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	304	150	15	518	1329	82	105	119	146	962	82	204	123	1026	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4	2	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	16	3	—	—	36	124
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	38	16	5	82	59	10	36	11	69	41	16	—	18	78	81
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices.															
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	36	15	5	82	59	6	27	15	34	40	16	62	17	26	—
III.—Action under Statutory Powers During the Year.															
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—															
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4	—	—	—	21	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—															
(a) By Owners	4	—	—	—	21	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	16	1	—	—	57	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:															
Number re-conditioned and work completed during the year	23	5	—	3	24	4	1	6	25	23	2	—	15	11	20
(b) With Standard Grants:															
Number re-conditioned and work completed during the year	7	21	3	5	6	5	14	4	20	8	10	1	4	5	90
RENT ACT, 1957															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:															
(a) Number issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNCIL HOUSES:															
Number of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	72	12	—	57	29	—	7	5	26	64	23	2	2	72	14
Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	49	—	—	75	1018	—	34	10	84	371	30	7	2	859	310

Table V.
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Llyn
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
Number of Samples of Milk taken by Public Health Inspector ...	72	5	—	215	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these unsatisfactory ...	4	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	8	13	30
Number of these unsatisfactory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these successful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.															
Number of Slaughterhouses on Register end of December ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Number of Slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Number of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases:—															
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	113	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	12	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	605	—	—	—	677	10	—	—	—	5558	1634	—	530	240	112
Number of seizures (supported by Magistrate) of ditto:—															
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
OTHER FOODS.															
Number of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food ...	* 5606	* 208	8	* 2843	* 14689	* 174	25	25	4	—	878	457	887	29040	310
Number of seizures ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROSECUTIONS.															
Number of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total Number of Bakehouses ...	5	6	—	3	9	1	2	1	—	5	4	4	3	10	10

*—lbs.

Table VI.

CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DUSTBIN PROVISION.									
Number of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time						...	...	...	...
Number of defective Dustbins replaced			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSE DRAINS.									
Old Houses properly drained for the first time			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defects in House Drains remedied		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.

[illegible]

DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.

Number of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation) ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Supplied with Disinfectants ... ..	...	...	...	...
Number of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases) ... ..	...	...	...	...

NUISANCES.

Number of animals improperly kept and removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INSPECTING, etc.

Total Number of Inspections during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Notices issued (a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions for all Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1. Medical Officer of Health—	(a) Whether Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)		...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	...	...	...	...	...

(a)—Whole Time District M.O.H. but part-time for individual constituent authorities.

*—No Record

1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lleyn
—	—	4	—	5	—	—	3	40	—	—	—	—	—	84
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	14	—	4	3	—	11
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	16	—	—	—	42
169	—	2	51	—	—	31	31	8	—	27	16	—	—	24
31	—	—	63	38	10	14	20	40	—	1	—	—	—	187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	37	43	28	12	10	36	19
116	30	—	—	—	—	1	20	7	196	3	—	10	58	75
3	9	—	—	—	—	1	19	3	—	—	—	—	5	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35	4	—	137	16	—	3	4	3	—	2	2	—	—	8
44	9	9	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	3	6	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
51	7	—	—	239	—	—	—	6	19	1	—	—	—	83
324	40	—	484	462	25	23	204	47	301	30	73	6	12	460
5118	490	20	7353	7532	—	209	231	440	2406	710	2319	602	8623	3324
54	12	9	52	21	14	27	27	37	73	10	23	12	86	136
9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	9
63	12	9	52	31	14	27	27	37	73	—	24	12	100	145
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

8

Remarks : (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts. These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, of Factories Act, 1961, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

A—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.
(Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1961).

(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	Number on Register
	Number of Inspections
	Number of Written Notices
	Number of Prosecutions
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	Number on Register
	Number of Inspections
	Number of Written Notices
	Number of Prosecutions
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out workers premises)	Number on Register
	Number of Inspections
	Number of Written Notices
	Number of Prosecutions

DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES :	
(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(ii) Overcrowding (S.2)	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(iii) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(iv) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(v) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(vi) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(a) Insufficient	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions
(c) Not separate for sexes	Cases found Cases remedied Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector ... Number of Prosecutions

C.—Offences relating to outwork (Part 8 of the Factories Act, 1961) (Sections 133 and 134)

[illegible]

C — Additional Short Local Reports

Bangor City

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	88	2	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	764	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	13	69	2	2	—
Bakehouses	5	5	43	2	2	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	26	27	259	6	6	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	74	2	2	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	5	4	35	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	51	50	338	8	8	—
Greengrocers	11	11	61	1	1	—
Canteens	12	13	54	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	31	86	5	5	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or more	14	14	36	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	16	12	28	—	—	—
Factories	58	56	54	4	4	—
Caravans	1	1	20	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 15,190 compared with 14,930 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 14.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 14.33 in 1969. and 12.89 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 4.67 per 1,000 live births compared with 14.02 in 1969, 15.79 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 11.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.39 in 1969, and 9.70 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 0.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.04 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.41 in 1969, and 1.76 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 133 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 128 Measles; 2 Scarlet Fever; 2 Infective Jaundice and one Food Poisoning.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet M	Fever F	Measles M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	2	1
1 Year	—	—	6	7
2 Years	—	—	8	10
3 Years	—	—	8	14
4 Years	—	—	14	14
5 - 9 Years	1	—	20	17
10 - 14 Years	—	—	3	2
15 - 24 Years	—	—	1	1
25 and over	—	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	62	66

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1970.

(G. W. Outram, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.T.I.).

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Abattoir	764
Animals and Poultry	29
Atmospheric Pollution	16
Caravan Sites	20
Complaints investigated	748
Dirty Premises (visits)	39
Drainage Inspections and Tests	49
Dairies, Milk Vans and Vending Machines	88
Disinfection	35
Factories and Workplaces	54
Foodshops, Cafes, Canteens, etc.	617
House Inspections	184
Ice-Cream Samples	79
Licensed Premises, Hotels	38
Milk Samples	72
Mobile Shops and Market Stalls	37
Nuisance Abatement	59
Offices and Shops Act Inspections	201
Overcrowding	8
Owners, Agents and Builders Interviewed	26
Places of Public Entertainment (visits)	29
Public Conveniences	50
Rodent and other pests control	118
Schools Inspections	28
Water Samples (Mains Supply)	67
Water Samples (Swimming Pool)	49

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1969	214	14.33	170	11.39
1970	214	14.09	169	11.13

(Birth Rates and Death Rates are calculated as so many births or deaths per 1,000 inhabitants living at all ages, based on the Registrar General's estimated population).

The total number of births registered in the borough in 1970 to include the Maternity Hospital was 2,233.

Infectious Disease.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1969	1970
Measles	60	128
Meningococcal Meningitis	— (1)	—
Infective Jaundice	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	2
Salmonella Heidelberg	—	1

The figures in brackets are hospital cases from outside the borough.

The measles cases all occurred at the end of the year when the biannual winter visitation of this disease was widespread in the City.

International Certificate of Vaccination.

Confusion sometimes arises concerning the vaccination procedures required or recommended for intending travellers abroad. These vary with the country to be visited, but travel agents are generally conversant with the current requirements.

By international agreement only three forms of international Certificates have been prescribed. These are for vaccination against smallpox, cholera and yellow fever. It is often advisable to vaccinate against poliomyelitis and typhoid fever, but for these procedures no international certificates are required.

The international certificate can be obtained from travel agents and from the Department of Health and Social Security. Smallpox and cholera vaccination may be carried out by the person's family doctor, but the certificate must be stamped by the Health Department. Vaccination against yellow fever must be undertaken at the designated centres listed in the Department of Health and Social Security pamphlet. Only a doctor can sign the international certificate of vaccination.

Exemption may sometimes be granted on account of age or medical grounds. If the vaccination is withheld on medical grounds a written statement should be obtained from the doctor giving the reasons why vaccination is contra indicated. This statement should be shown on arrival to the health authorities, who may accept it, although they are not bound to do so.

The period of validity of certificates is as follows:—

Smallpox.—Eight days after primary vaccination. At once after a re-vaccination. Certificate will be valid for three years.

Cholera.—Six days after primary vaccination. At once after re-vaccination. Certificate valid for six months.

Yellow Fever.—Ten days after primary vaccination. At once after re-vaccination. Certificate valid for ten years.

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Disease, the contaminated rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Similar treatment is given to the houses of tuberculous persons removed to a Sanatorium, or following deaths from infectious disease. Thirty-four disinfections were carried out.

Public Abattoir — Meat Inspection

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	445	4	1	13,384	2,737
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	16	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	49	—	—	482	56
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	—	—	—	108
Cysticerosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The Council own the Abattoir which is licensed and complies with the standards required by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The latter regulations prohibits the slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen, and requires all animals to be stunned by a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter. The regulations are designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals in the Abattoir.

A licence to slaughter is valid for one year; and must specify the types of animals permitted to be slaughtered and the type of stunning instrument to be used.

Thirteen slaughtermen are licensed by the Council to slaughter animals.

Regular ante-mortem and one hundred per cent. post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered is carried out.

A total of 16,571 carcasses and organs of food animals was inspected involving 764 visits to the slaughterhouse and all inspections were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The following are the main items of meat and offals which were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year: 2 carcasses of beef; 14 carcasses of mutton or lamb; 4 carcasses of pork; 2 forequarters of beef; 4 part hind quarters of beef; 3 forequarters of lamb; 2 forequarters of pork; 146 pigs' heads; 8 ox heads; 25 ox livers; 104 part ox livers; 2 ox hearts; 14 ox lungs; 31 pigs' plucks; 24 pigs' livers; 38 pigs' lungs; 194 sheep livers; 68lb. bruised beef. Total weight condemned: 1 ton, 7 cwts., 18 lbs.

Unsound Foods.

Consignments of food stuffs suspected of being unfit for human consumption are normally inspected on request or during routine visits to various food premises. A list of goods voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are given below. Very little difficulty is experienced in dealing with these unfit foods, all of which are taken to the Council's Refuse Tip for disposal.

Canned Goods.

Meat	1,436 lbs.
Fish	322 lbs.
Fruit	976 lbs.
Vegetables	859 lbs.
Miscellaneous	204 lbs.

Perishable Goods.

Pressed, potted meat	101 lbs.
Frozen Meat	362 lbs.
Frozen Foods	1,287 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	59 lbs.

The total foodstuffs condemned: 2 tons, 10 cwts., 6 lbs.

Complaints concerning unsatisfactory foods are received from members of the public. They usually involve foreign matter in food, and particularly of mould growth in such articles as pies, bread and cheese.

Each complaint is thoroughly investigated, advice given, and action taken to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint. The decrease in the complaints received regarding stale food reported in the last Annual Report has been maintained, and retailers are making proper use of the "visual aid codes," which is a vital necessity with pies, sausages, bread, etc.

Milk Supply.

Seventy-two samples of bottled or cartoned milk were taken in course of delivery to the consumer or from shops, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway for bacteriological examination. Four samples failed the test, and the resulting investigation indicated incorrect storage at the retailers concerned. This was corrected, and further samples from these sources were satisfactory.

Ice-Cream.

No ice-cream is manufactured in the borough. During the year 79 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination by means of the methylene blue test. Fifty-one samples proved to be of high bacteriological quality and were placed in Grade 1. Twenty-four samples were of satisfactory bacteriological standard, and were placed in Grade 2. Four were of moderate standard and placed in Grade 3. None was in Grade 4, which is unsatisfactory.

Food Premises.

All food premises and the vehicles of food hawkers and itinerant vendors of ice-cream in the district have been inspected and assessed in comparison with the various provisions of the model Byelaws for the securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1970.

Further steady progress was made in implementing the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations.

During the year 268 food hygiene inspections were made and except in thirty-one cases—twenty-two in respect of fixed premises and nine in respect of mobile food traders—all contraventions discovered were dealt with verbally on the spot.

The basic aim of food hygiene is to ensure that food reaches the consumer in good condition and free from contamination from pathogenic organisms.

All food premises are inspected at irregular intervals to see—

- (a) that they are suitably equipped;
- (b) that they are properly conducted and that the staff have been instructed in the hygienic handling of food;
- (c) that the food is wholesome and fit for human consumption.

The food hygiene regulations require the food handler to take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect food from risk of contamination and not place food so as to involve any risk of contamination.

Advice to the food trader and his staff in the observance of the principles and practice of food hygiene is a continuing process which must be sustained,

This can only be accomplished with the full co-operation of the customer who should realise the importance of shopping and eating where food is dealt with hygienically.

Customers have two big advantages over the inspector. The first is that they are on the spot the entire time the shop is open. The second is that they possess a powerful weapon, the ability to withdraw custom if dissatisfied with service.

Restaurants, Cafes, Schools and Factory Canteens:

Routine inspections were carried out to all premises classed under this heading. Generally the standards maintained are very good. Verbal and written informal notices were served requiring works to comply with the Regulations, and to attain and maintain a good standard. Particular attention is drawn to the necessity for hand-washing and the legal requirement for Notices to be displayed reminding employees of this simple but necessary duty.

Bakeries and Cake Shops.

There are several premises in the Borough used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery. Numerous other premises sell these goods together with many other articles of food but usually the products are packeted or wrapped, and produced from large bakeries operated by multiple firms outside the city.

There are now only five bakeries, four being operated by local firms, and the fifth specialized mainly in cakes and sugar confectionery.

Grocers, Greengrocers, etc.

There are 61 such premises in use in the Borough. All are subject to routine inspections from time to time. Verbal and written informal notices were served to deal with contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and in each case these notices were satisfactorily complied with. Many of these premises sell a wide range of foods, in some cases including milk, ice-cream, meat and frozen foods. Such foods now need careful storage in accordance with the visual aid coding system to ensure proper stock rotation.

Manufacturing Premises.

There are fourteen butchers shops in the Borough. Eight are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation and manufacture of sausages and pressed meats. All premises are subjected to routine inspections and have been generally well maintained during the year.

Licensed Premises.

There are thirty licensed premises in the Borough, and eight clubs. Systematic inspections are made of the sanitary accommodation of these premises, and it has been the practice for many years to co-operate with the police prior to the issue of licences to the Landlords of public houses, etc., by the Licensing Magistrates. By this means considerable improvements to Sanitary Accommodation, etc., have been effected at several of the licensed premises. Particular attention is always paid to the cleansing and sterilising of glasses, the abolition of lead and other unsuitable beer piping and pumps, cleansing of beer piping and pumps, disposal of drippings and overspill beer, and the abolition of spittoons. The gradual introduction of the pressurised beer pump together with the use of the lined drinking glass will do much to improve the hygiene of beer dispensing.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The purpose of this Act is to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices, shops and certain railway premises.

The following is an abstract of information from the Annual Report made to the Ministry of Labour in accordance with the provision of Section 60 of the Act.

(a) Registrations and General Inspections:—

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	148	36
Retail Shops	8	170	79
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	12	12
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	—	27	27
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	357	154

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act ... 278

After six years of operating the Act, there are still premises in the district which are not kept up to standard. It may be possible that more severe and immediate action would reduce the number of fruitless inspections. An occasional detailed and thorough inspection has produced better results than dropping into a premises every two or three days in connection with minor infringements.

Safety guards on machinery and greater care in its cleaning and use are still major items on which most traders needed education. The improper use of knives still caused minor accidents, many of which were not reported, as required by the Act.

The obstruction of passages and stairs still needs careful attention. It is essential that supervisors train junior staff to store goods in the right place. On a brighter note, lighting standards are improving all the time.

Factories Act, 1961.

Factories with mechanical power	50
Factories without mechanical power	6

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of such workplaces are carried out to check on the lavatory accommodation and general cleanliness. Minor infringements only were observed, which are followed up by written notices requiring the necessary attention.

Water Supply.

The statutory works undertaking for the borough is the Eryri Water Board, of which the Council is a constituent authority with four members sitting on the Board. The other constituent authorities are the Boroughs of Caernarvon and Pwllheli, the Urban Districts of Bethesda and Criccieth, and the Rural Districts of Gwyrfai, Llyn and Ogwen.

The Board serves approximation of 77,000 winter population with an average of 5½ million gallons a day, rising to 7 million gallons in summer when the population approaches 150 000.

The water works at Gerlan have been greatly improved by the provision of modern micro-mesh filters instead of the coarse gravel filters. The new filters should eliminate the debris, such as particles of peat, which were particularly observed following heavy rainfall.

Sixty-seven samples of water collected for bacteriological examination during the year were satisfactory with the exception of three which were slightly below standard.

Swimming Baths.

Forty-nine samples of water from the Municipal Swimming Baths were sent for bacteriological examination. There has been a satisfactory pattern of sampling reports, the test being the same as for drinking water. The baths water is subjected to a continuous process of filtration with automatic hypochlorite chlorination.

Housing.

(a) **Dampness:** The commonest complaint received by the Department from tenants of houses is of excessive dampness and its adverse effects on health. These complaints related to both privately owned and council owned properties, particularly flats and maisonnettes. In nearly every cases the cause of the trouble is found to be condensation.

According to experts the answer lies in increased ventilation by opening wide the windows. It is agreed that adequate ventilation would alleviate the condition, but to open the windows wide on a bitterly cold winter's day in an already cold house would surely be to invite a cure worse than the disease. It was certainly at variance with medical warning against hypothermia, particularly among the elderly.

The answer must surely lie raising the inside temperature of the house and its walls, to a point at which vapour condensation is discouraged.

Causes of condensation included non-absorbent surfaces; cold external walls without an insulating cavity; allowing water to boil for longer than necessary; and above all, the ill-advised use of paraffin heaters. These give off ten pints of water to every gallon of kerosene burned.

(b) **Housing Repairs:** Thirty-four houses were rendered fit by the owners following informal or statutory notice. One hundred and fifty housing defects were remedied as a result of this work, and is a satisfactory achievement. Difficulty is still being encountered by landlords in obtaining a building contractor to do this type of work, being too involved in new building.

c) **Houses in Multiple Occupation:** Conditions in the few multiple occupied property in the borough has improved following visits and persistent requests for repairs and redecoration. The houses in multiple occupation tend to be concentrated in large victorian type houses, which no longer lend themselves to a single family. Much of the accommodation is of the bed-sitting room type used by single persons.

Provided that satisfactory standards are maintained it fulfils a useful housing need. However, it is seldom, if ever, that consideration is given by an owner to the fire hazards which accompany multi-occupation in a large old house constructed for use by a single family. Furthermore, as oil heaters were frequently used for space heating, there was always a potential danger. Their use could not be prohibited, but it was essential that tenants should be careful regarding siting, maintenance and use.

Improvement Grants.

Seven Standard Grants (£1,245) and 23 Discretionary Grants (£12,147) were issued in 1970, a total of £13,392.

Still not enough use is being made of discretionary grants by house owners. The unfortunate and ultimate result of this will be the making of demolition or closing orders with the consequent loss of living accommodation. Half of the Discretionary Grants total was granted to the owners of a terrace block of old houses to completely modernise and enlarge them.

It is to the existing stock of houses that local authorities must turn to provide living accommodation. Replacing old houses with new ones often means destroying the character of an area, and it is the policy of the Health Committee to endeavour to retain this character in the City.

The Caravan Sites Act, 1960.

There is one licensed caravan site in the borough, which is well conducted and complies in every respect with the site licence and conditions. It is a seasonal holiday site, open from March to October. Eighty caravans can be accommodated, and a third of the site is earmarked for touring caravans, for a large number pass through Bangor during the summer.

Regular visits are made, but no serious contraventions of the Act were observed.

Rodent Control.

The following abstract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food indicates the nature and extent of work carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1970.

	Types of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	4,758	8
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following		
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	41	—
(ii) Mice	79	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	33	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	10	—
(ii) Mice	20	—

The Corporation does not employ a Rodent Operator. Most business premises, colleges, etc., have contracts with pest disinfection firms. The City Council has such a contract for the maintenance of Sewers, Refuse Tip, Council houses, buildings and land.

Private householders who report infestations are given advice on extermination procedure and can purchase ready mixed bait. Alternatively, they can engage a specialist operator from one of the disinfection firms.

Insect Pests.

Householders taking advantage of the various insecticides the department keeps in stock, and assistance is given in cases of excessive infestation of ants, flies, wasps, etc. The refuse tip receives intensive treatment in summer by the same disinfection firm contracted to destroy rats on the tip. Flies are kept well under control.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The Borough Surveyor and Engineer is responsible for this service, and a weekly collection of household refuse is maintained to all premises in the Borough by means of three 8½ cubic yard Refuse Collection Vehicles.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. The tip has been well maintained throughout the year, and regular servicing has controlled rats, flies and crickets.

At the close of the year negotiations were still taking place with two neighbouring authorities for a joint mechanised disposal works.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

There appears to be a growing awareness of noise and its effects, of which there is little doubt that noise is often detrimental to physical well being. In considering noise, its frequency is a matter of importance, for example, a frequency of three to four thousand cycles per second, with noise level at 85 decibels will cause deafness if a person were exposed to it for eight hours per day, five days a week for a period of ten years.

Noise nuisance that is actionable at Law may be either by Common Law action or else as a statutory nuisance under the Noise Abatement Act. A definition of "nuisance" is that it causes annoyance, inconvenience or injury, but in the case of noise nuisance it must include a reference to the use or enjoyment of property or land. Certain classes of nuisances arising from human actions, singing, shouting, radios, etc., are usually dealt with under byelaws made under the Local Government Act, 1933. These are normally enforced by the Police.

A serious noise nuisance occurred on a Sunday evening in summer, when the students staged a discotheque in a college building. The music was amplified to such a noise level that religious services could not proceed. The police eventually managed to have the sound reduced to an acceptable level.

In view of the outcry from the citizens, the Health Committee asked the Town Clerk to secure an assurance from the College Authorities that there would not be a repetition of this serious disturbance to the public.

Clean Air Act.

Atmospheric pollution is not a problem in this district, and no action had to be taken against any industrial works.

Vigilance had to be taken on the practice of householders in burning their garden rubbish, which creates serious nuisance from smoke and ash to neighbouring properties. Offenders were advised that it is an offence under the Clean Air Act to create undue emission of smoke, and such informal action proved sufficient to prevent any repetition.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act provides for a system of annual licensing and inspection of pet shops by Local Authorities. The principal purpose is to enforce reasonable treatment and satisfactory accommodation for pet animals during their sale or keeping for sale.

One pet shop closed during the year and the other moved from the Market Hall to more commodious and convenient accommodation in the Wellfield Precinct.

Bethesda Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	8	8	16	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	10	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	6	9	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	4	7	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	4	10	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	20	19	19	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	7	7	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	16	25	—	—	—
Caravans Sites	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 4.270 compared with 4,210 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 16.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 17.10 in 1969 and 16.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 14.29 per 1,000 live births compared with 41.67 in 1969 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.15 in 1969 and 17.81 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1969 and 0.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 1.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.85 in 1969 and 3.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 21 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 15 Measles and 6 Scarlet Fever.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet M	Fever F	Measles M	F
Under 1 Year	—	1	—	—
1 Year	1	—	—	—
2 Years	1	1	—	—
3 Years	3	1	—	1
4 Years	3	—	1	—
5 - 9 Years	2	1	2	—
10 - 14 Years	—	—	—	1
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	1	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	4	3	3

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1970

(J. G. Evans, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.).

Housing.

6 new houses were completed by the Council during the year. A new housing scheme, consisting of 10 three-bedroomed houses and 5 two-bedroomed bungalows is nearing completion at Rachub.

21 houses were re-conditioned with Standard Grants and 5 with Discretionary Grants, during the year.

Water.

The Eryri Water Board provided a satisfactory supply of water throughout the year.

Sewerage.

All the Council's houses and the majority of private houses are connected to the main sewerage system which terminates at the sewage works in Dolgoch.

A scheme for a new sewage disposal works has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers and it is anticipated that construction work will be commenced in the near future.

Refuse Collection.

Weekly collections are carried out by the Council workmen using a Karrier refuse vehicle. The refuse is disposed of by partially controlled tipping into a large disused slate quarry. The Council operate a dustbin scheme whereby houses are kept supplied with a regulation type dustbin at an annual charge of 37½p.

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out after certain cases of Infectious Disease. In cases of Tuberculosis where destruction of the bedding is necessary the Council make a contribution towards replacements.

Rodent Control.

The Council do not employ a Rodent Operator. Rodent Control is carried out on the refuse tip, sewers and other Council property by a specialist firm with whom the Council have contracts.

Pre-packed ready mixed Warfarin bait is available to householders on request.

Meat Supplies.

All meat is imported from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.

The Council possess a park which includes a bowling green and two hard tennis courts. There are also 6 recreation grounds with swings and other equipment for children.

Condemned Food.

This is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip and where necessary it is suitably treated before being disposed of. During the year a total of 208 lbs. of foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Food Premises in the District.

Takehouses 6, Butchers 4, Fishmongers 2, Grocers 19, Cafes 4, Fish and Chip Shops 4, Hotels and Public Houses 9, Ice Cream Retailers (including one manufacturer) 13.

Betws-y-Coed Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	3	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	13	13	20	3	3	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	5	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	2	—	—	—
Canteen	1	1	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	9	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	3	3	3	—	—	—
Caravans	4	4	4	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 810 compared with 800 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 13.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 15.00 in 1969 and 16.56 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1969 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 6.17 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.50 in 1969 and 13.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 3.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, two cases of Measles were notified.

Conway Borough

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	118	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	92	3	3	—
Bakehouses	3	3	42	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	18	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	22	22	160	7	7	—
Fried Fish Shops	8	8	19	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	4	4	11	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	40	38	191	4	4	—
Greengrocers	8	8	92	2	2	—
Canteens	8	8	11	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	21	21	243	5	5	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	37	38	90	—	—	—
Caravans	12	12	202	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 12,080 compared with 11,910 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 14.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 12.51 in 1969 and 13.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 22.22 per 1,000 live births compared with 26.84 in 1969, and 12.98 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 18.04 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.36 in 1969, and 15.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969, and 0.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.97 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.60 in 1969, and 2.64 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 16 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 14 Measles; 1 Food Poisoning; and 1 dysentery.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles M	F
Under 1 Year	—	1
1 Year	1	—
2 Years	—	2
3 Years	3	2
4 Years	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	2
10 - 14 Years	1	1
15 - 24 Years	—	1
25 and over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	5	9

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1970

(R. Follett, M.A.P.H.I.).

In submitting my report for the year it is pleasing to note that for the first time in the last few years, there has been no serious interruption in the routine work of the Department and consequently it was possible to give attention to most of the statutory duties for which we are responsible.

As can be seen from the summary of visits and inspections, the year has been a busy one with a reasonable amount of time devoted to the various aspects of our work. It is felt that due to our efforts a fair measure of success has been achieved in maintaining a good standard of hygiene in the environment largely as the result of informal action.

General Summary.

Total Visits and Inspections	7353
Complaints	484
Milk Sampling	215
Ice Cream Sampling	107
Food Premises	684
Hotels	94
Licensed Premises	149
Refuse Collection	518
Refuse Tips	454
Caravan Sites	202
Housing Inspections and Surveys	589
Interviews	601
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	338
Shops Act	7
Rodent Control	490
Disinfestations	137
Drainage	520
Infectious Diseases	21
Clean Air Act	195
Factories	90
Re-Visits	648
Stalls and Delivery Vehicles	108
Warehouses	68
Mussel Samples	15
HaIRDressers	5
Miscellaneous	604

Housing.

Duties under the various housing legislation accounted for a considerable amount of time during the year and progress continued in dealing with unsatisfactory conditions both by improvement and by formal action under the Housing Act for clearance and closure. It was usually possible to deal with minor repairs and defects on an informal basis.

It was necessary to take formal action to secure the closure of four unfit cottages within the walled town. A Demolition Order was made in respect of one of the dwellings and an undertaking not to use another dwelling for habitation until it had been rendered fit was accepted from the owner. In the case of the Demolition Order, the agents for the owner intimated that a formal appeal would be lodged in the County Court.

The position with regard to two of the dwellings was still under consideration at the end of the year. It was hoped to save them by conversion into one house.

Undertakings in respect of two unfit cottages were cancelled by the Council after the owners had carried out major works of reconstruction and improvement to render them fit for habitation. The work in one case was of a particularly high standard. Not only did the rehabilitation of this house have the effect of improving an otherwise dismal part of the town but it also served to preserve an old interesting property and demonstrate what could be achieved by an individual, intent on saving an old cottage from demolition.

During the year a further improvement within the walled town was completed when a terrace of eight unfit houses which had been the subject of formal action under the Housing Acts were rendered fit and were once again occupied after a long period.

The reconstruction and improvement of this case involved major works which have resulted in the conversion of old sub-standard property into dwellings of a good standard with all modern amenities while still retaining the original character in keeping with the old town of Conway.

Objections were received by the Minister concerning a Clearance Order made in respect of a terrace of five unfit cottages on the outskirts of Conway and a public enquiry was held early in the year. The Order was eventually confirmed by the Minister without modification. The tenants have been rehoused where necessary and clearance will now be enforced.

Demolition of eight terrace houses in a confirmed Clearance Area was carried out during the year and it was pleasing to note that tentative proposals had been received with a view to rebuilding on the site.

The turnover of older substandard properties within the Borough continues as they become unoccupied. This is usually followed by an improvement in their standard and an increase in their prospective life. This aspect is most encouraging but unfortunately some of the cottages become holiday homes and consequently remain unoccupied for a large part of the year.

This year saw the completion of the first five year period referred to in the report on Housing Conditions submitted to the Ministry in 1965 following a survey carried out in the District. During this period it was estimated that there were 90 unfit properties that would probably have to be dealt with formally under the various provisions of the Housing Acts.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that it has been possible to take action in respect of all but seven of these properties. Over the period 33 houses have been demolished and 5 are still to be cleared. Reconstruction and improvement have been effected in 39 cases, closing orders are in force in respect of 4 houses and formal action is proceeding in 2 cases.

Although it has been found necessary to take formal action in the case of so many dwellings, it has ultimately proved instrumental in achieving a high standard when owners have elected to take steps to render them fit.

Refuse Collection.

Although the district is continuing to expand by the development of new housing estates with a consequent increase in the number of calls to be made, the Department is still providing a regular weekly collection of house refuse throughout the district for a large part of the year. There are exceptions for short periods after Bank Holidays.

A particularly bad time was experienced for a short period during the height of the season due to sickness of staff and mechanical defects in the vehicles. The service would have suffered very badly if we had not been fortunate in obtaining the services of a relief driver. It has become increasingly obvious for a number of years that such an addition would have to be made in the establishment of the Refuse Collection staff and this was made at the end of the summer.

Towards the end of the year a decision was made to replace two of the three refuse collection vehicles, in one case by a vehicle of larger capacity. It was felt that this would be beneficial in dealing with an increasing amount of bulky refuse.

The service is carried out by three rear loading compression vehicles of modern design and ultimately these will all be of 35 cubic yard capacity and sufficient to deal with increasing demands on the service for house refuse collection for some time to come.

A word of praise is due to the collection staff who generally carry out a good job sometimes under difficult circumstances and adverse conditions. This is obviously appreciated by a section of the public and it is gratifying to hear the favourable comments that are frequently made.

Salvage.

Waste paper and cardboard is collected regularly at the same time as the normal refuse collection, each refuse vehicle being provided with its own special trailer for the purpose. One man is employed full-time in a special salvage shed provided at the refuse tip and the collected material is made into bales and disposed of to the paper mills under contract.

SALVAGE COLLECTED

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs.	£	s.	d.
Rags		16	1		19	7 0
Waste Paper	126	4	0	1382	12	6
	127	0	1	1401	19	6

There appears to be some doubt about the economic advantages with regard to the collection of salvage. On the face of it, it seems that we just about break even from the financial aspect but regard must I feel be had to the position at the disposal point.

The advantages here are threefold. Combustible material is being diverted from the tip, valuable space is being reserved more for house refuse and control of the tip is rendered more effective. If the cost of these factors is considered along with income then the position is put more into perspective.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and the Morfa Tip which is on the Council's own land in Conway is used all the year round. The site is not ideally situated from the operational point of view, being surrounded by a housing estate, caravan site, golf club and Children's Home. These are in close proximity so that the utmost care and constant vigilance are required in day to day tipping procedures. This is necessary not only from the aspect of visual amenity but also to ensure that no unreasonable nuisance arises from insect pests vermin or smell.

The tip itself is making good progress and it is felt that eventually a useful piece of land will be reclaimed, possibly for recreation purposes, from what was formerly low lying rough land subject to flooding.

The initial difficulties have been largely overcome and the finished tip faces have been covered with soil and seeded and the approach presents a pleasant appearance. Occasionally complaints do arise, however, in prolonged periods of hot weather particularly about house flies but every effort is made to keep them under control with the constant daily application when necessary of insecticidal sprays and dusting powder on the freshly tipped refuse.

Early in the year the new Weatherill L61B Hydraulic loading shovel ordered the previous year was delivered and was immediately put into service. This is a larger, more powerful four-wheel drive machine and is proving to be a real asset. It is well on top of the job and is capable of dealing with refuse in the worst weather conditions. The additional weight and size of the machine is compressing the tip and handling the refuse more efficiently. The result is economy of tipping space and less nuisance which is the main consideration in a tip sited in a built-up area.

Food Inspection.

There are a number of wholesale food warehouses and cash and carry stores in the district and consequently some time is spent on food inspection where spoilage is suspected. No formal action has been necessary in cases of unsound food but visits are made at the request of food traders to examine unsound canned foods and other foods. Certificates are issued following voluntary surrender of such food and advice is given where necessary. Experience has shown that generally the local traders are quick to seek the assistance of the Department where the fitness of food is in doubt.

In spite of the efforts of all concerned however complaints are received from time to time from members of the public about food sold in an unfit state. These complaints are

comparatively rare but serious nevertheless. During the year three such complaints were received. They concerned a piece of a cutting blade found embedded in the marzipan of a Battenburg Cake, an adhesive plaster in a Sausage and the finger of a rubber glove in a tin of Sliced Beef.

The faults in each case arose at the stage of manufacture and involved large firms of national repute. The Council decided to institute legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act in each case. The defence pleaded guilty in the cases concerning the cake and the sausage and were fined £25.00 and £10.00 and costs respectively. The last case concerning the Sliced Beef was pending at the end of the year.

Two further complaints carried over from the previous year were also resolved. A case concerning the sale of mouldy chocolate eclairs was withdrawn as the complainant and principal witness were unable to attend the hearing due to illness. A prosecution following the discovery of a slug in a sealed bottle of milk was successful. The dairy company pleaded guilty and were fined £40.00 and costs.

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and condemned:—

542 tins mixed vegetables, 30 tins baked beans, 194 tins tomatoes, 6 tins spaghetti, 24 tins stew, 2 tins rice puddings, 475 tins fruit, 10 tins fruit juices, 143 tins meat, 2 tins salmon, 5 tins tuna, 1 tin cream, 1 tin gravy mix, 1 tin pilchards, 1 tin coffee, 2 tins mushrooms, 19 tins semolina, 11 tins sardines, 1 tin dried milk, 15 bottles mixed pickle, 16 bottle sauce, 2 jars marmalade, 2 jars spread, 1 jar horlicks, 13 jars mincemeat, 7 jars jam, 1 bottle ginger ale, 11 bottles beetroot, 24 jars piccalilli, 3 boxes chocolates, 9 pkts. flour, 68 pkts. pastry, 147 pkts. beef bergers, 402 pkts. frozen fish, 4 pkts. sweets, 6 pkts. dried fruit, 2 pkt. dripping, 7 pkts. jelly, 6 pkts. cheese, 61 pkts. ice cream, 73 pies, 88 pkts. frozen meats, 113 pkts. frozen chips, 30 pkts. cakes, 1 pkt. margarine, 5 pkts. nuts, 10 bags sugar, 21 pkts. biscuits, 4 pkts. crisps, 129 pkts. cereal, 22 jars prawns, 20 jars cockles, 7 pkts. tea, 81 melons, 8 chickens, 1 grapefruit, 17 tins evaporated milk, 1,814 bottles orange squash, 2,064 bottles lemon juice, 7 lbs. pork, 60 lbs. beef, 21 lamb chops, 6½ lbs. steak, 60 lbs. lambs plucks.

Total weight condemned: 1 ton, 5 cwt., 43 lbs.

Milk Sampling.

During the year a total of 215 samples of milk have been taken throughout the district and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. The results have once again proved to be generally satisfactory, only 20 having failed to pass the prescribed tests.

Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	175	20	195
Sterilised	20	—	20
Totals	195	20	215

Samples were taken from shops, milk bars, retail delivery vans and from vending machines in the district.

Ice Cream Sampling.

The ice cream sold in the district is from various sources including national firms, a manufacturer in an adjoining Authority and one manufacturer in the Borough. Routine samples were taken from cafes, shops and vans, the emphasis being on loose ice cream.

The results were generally satisfactory.

----- Provisional Grade -----					
Type of Sample	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total
Loose	21	23	5	2	61
Loose	31	23	5	2	61
Wrapped	5	2	—	—	7
	36	25	5	2	68

Food Hygiene.

The routine inspection of all types of food premises and the enforcement of a high standard of hygiene is one of the most important functions of the Health Department and due regard was paid to this duty as can be seen by reference to the large number of visits and inspections made.

The co-operation between the Department and the occupiers of food premises continues to be good. It has generally been found possible to remedy minor contraventions and secure improvements by education and persuasion and in many cases approaches are made by prospective food traders well in advance to seek advice on the lay-out and equipment of premises. In no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

One large function which took place in the district during the year and involved outside catering on a large scale was the Martini Golf Tournament held at the Conway Golf Club in June. The catering arrangements were undertaken by a well known firm of specialists who were obviously well acquainted with the legal requirements of the Food Regulations.

However the opportunity was taken to have prior discussions with the head of the firm when attention was paid to every detail. The co-operation received on this particular occasion was very gratifying and the standard achieved was extremely good even though the food handling and preparation and dining section were all in tented accommodation.

Standards of hygiene in food premises are generally good but they do vary from time to time and there is no room for complacency. In fact constant vigilance through routine visits and inspections is the only safeguard in many cases if food hygiene standards are to remain at a high level.

Caravan Sites.

There has been no increase in the number of licensed sites in the Borough during the year. The sites vary in size from those accommodating a single van to the Council's own seasonal site with standings for 750 vans.

Three of the sites are residential and as such are in use all the year round but some of the caravans are used only for holiday purposes and of a total of over 1,300 caravans in the district only 60 are used as permanent homes.

All the sites are under the direct control of the owners and generally speaking are quite well run. Most of the sites are well situated from the visitors' point of view and the standard of maintenance and facilities provided is particularly good in several cases.

One of the existing sites was being provided with concrete bases, main drainage, water and electricity for each individual caravan standard for the first time and during the season a number of luxury class caravans, or mobile homes as they are now referred to, were sited and occupied. All the standings were not however completed before the end of the year and so the site was not in full use.

Some contraventions of site licence conditions still existed on one of the older residential sites in Conway. However, it is pleasing to be able to report that after three successful prosecutions in three years, steps were at last being taken to remedy some of the main defects and work was in progress on the provision of concrete bases under each caravan and the layout of the main drainage scheme to supply the toilet blocks.

Frequent visits and inspections are made of all sites and operators are urged to continue to improve their sites where necessary. Minor contraventions were observed from time to time but these were usually quickly remedied by an informal approach to the owners and no formal legal proceedings were necessary.

Although there is some special accommodation in the Council's Morfa Camp, the touring caravan continues to present a problem not least of all to some of the site operators themselves who are constantly having to refuse accommodation for such vans on their sites which are usually fully occupied from year to year with stationary vans. Unfortunately, however, some of the tourists appear to be particularly persuasive or the site owners over-sympathetic and consequently odd touring vans that had been allowed on several sites in contravention of site licence condition had to be quickly removed.

Clean Air Act.

Although the number of industrial chimneys in the Borough could probably be counted on one hand, a considerable amount of visits were necessary to observe and deal with contraventions from the Clean Air Act. These arose from the emission of black smoke from fires in the open air on several industrial or trade premises in the district and were largely caused by combustion of tyres, or polythene, or the recovery of copper cable, by burning off the insulating material.

One constant source of trouble was an industrial tip used by a large factory in the district for the disposal of all their unsalvageable waste. This included paint tins,

polythene, cardboard, oily rags, etc. Unfortunately the tip is situated some distance from the factory and supervision and control was practically non-existent. Consequently frequent fires occurred with the emission of dense black smoke.

Representations were made to the management who were advised on proper tipping procedures and control measures and some improvement in the situation was effected when the Department's recommendations were adhered to.

Rodent Control.

All complaints concerning the presence of rats and mice in premises were investigated by the Department and a considerable amount of time was involved on rodent control work. Not only is it necessary to visit the complainants' premises but those on either side are often inspected and sometimes a survey of the immediate area is required to ascertain the source of the infestation.

Treatment of premises was carried out as far as possible by the Department, using poison bait but some of the large business premises engaged private firms specialising in rodent control. Few occupiers, especially of food premises realise the importance of rat proofing their premises and they are urged and advised how to do this in appropriate cases.

The refuse tip was kept under constant surveillance and no major infestations of rats or mice were found either on the tip or in other premises in the district.

The annual sewer treatment was carried out by a specialist firm and as a prevention measure a selected proportion of the manhole were treated with poison bait.

Insect Pests.

A large proportion of the complaints concerning insect pests during the year was in respect of wasps and ants.

All complaints were investigated and advice and assistance including the provisions of suitable insecticidal powder was given in appropriate cases.

Disinfestation in difficult cases was carried out by the Department.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

All premises within the Borough to which the Act applies are registered. There was a small number of fresh registrations arising from the occupation of new premises and change of occupation in existing premises.

All registered premises were inspected during the year resulting in a total of 338 visits.

Registrations and General Inspections.

The following table gives details of registration and general inspections during the year:—

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	No. of premises registered at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	2	36	36
Retail Shops	2	94	94
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	8	8
Catering Establishments, open to the public, canteens	—	18	18
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	5	156	156

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	401
Retail Shops	281
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	73
Catering establishments open to the public	153
Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total Males	467
Total Females	444
Total	911

Preliminary notices were sent in respect of 120 contraventions existing at 43 premises. All the contraventions were either remedied or the necessary remedial work was proceeding.

Analysis of Contraventions.

Summary of Contraventions by premises	Offices	Shops	Warehouses	Catering	TOTAL
Cleanliness	1	13	4	15	33
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Temperature	1	—	1	1	3
Ventilation	—	2	—	1	3
Lighting	—	7	1	1	9
Sanitary Convenience	4	9	—	5	18
Washing Facilities	—	1	—	3	4
Drinking Water	—	—	—	—	—
Seating Facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing Accommodation	—	—	—	1	1
First Aid Materials	—	5	1	1	7
Floors, Passages, etc.	1	15	2	13	31
Dangerous Machinery	—	3	1	2	6
Abstract of Act	—	—	1	4	5
TOTALS	7	55	11	47	120

There was again an increase in the number of contraventions found over the previous year but these were of a comparatively minor nature due to lack of repair or maintenance and not inadequate provision of amenities or structural defects.

The majority of contraventions were in respect of cleanliness of internal surfaces, repair of sanitary conveniences and condition of floors and passages in those parts of catering premises and shops to which the public had access.

Although several contraventions were noted of deficiencies in relation to temperature and lighting, no complaints had been received from the staff.

No accidents have been reported during the year. It is felt that some accidents have possibly been avoided in the several wholesale food warehouses in the district by securing a reduction in the height of stacked goods. Opportunities have been taken to point out to occupiers of registered premises generally the possible causes of accidents and their prevention.

At the time of the introduction of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act in 1963, many premises were found to comply with the Act or in some cases to be far in advance

of its minimum provisions. This was found to be particularly so in the case of food premises where the legislative standards of the Food Hygiene Regulations had been enforced. Consequently the administration of the Act has now settled down into two distinct parts. The first is to maintain the standards of the existing premises by regular supervision. The second is to ensure that new premises comply with the Act.

Although registration before occupation is a requirement of the Act there are still very few people who are aware of this. However, steps are taken by the Department to ensure registration and compliance in one of three ways:—

- (a) Routine inspections and surveys.
- (b) Liaison with Borough Engineer's Department including perusal of plans which indicate change of use and proposals for premises within the scope of the Act.
- (c) Reports on premises received through the Cleansing Service over which this Department exercises control.

If the premises are thought likely to be covered by the Act, the owner of the proposed development is contacted, interviewed and made aware of his responsibilities. It has been the experience of the Public Health Department that these informal discussions have been invaluable to the developer since if necessary, he has been able to modify his proposals at the Planning stage in order to comply with this Act and the other Acts administered by the Department.

Where premises have been occupied before registration and inspections have revealed defects and contraventions under the Act, it has been possible to have these remedied and secure compliance in every case as the result of informal discussion with the occupier as is usually the case with the requirements of all other Public Health legislation under which this Department has a wide responsibility.

Llandudno Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	589	11	11	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	20	20	165	8	8	—
Bakehouses	12	9	142	5	5	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	5	5	23	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	68	69	163	19	19	—
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	34	3	3	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	9	9	59	2	2	—
Grocers Shops	46	44	214	6	6	—
Greengrocers	33	3	103	1	1	—
Canteens	9	9	9	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	51	52	163	31	31	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	255	220	217			
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	312	9	9	—
Factories	91	87	280	3	3	—
Caravans	4	3	29	3	5	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 16,780 compared with 16,570 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 12.28 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 11.14 in 1969 and 12.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 9.71 per 1,000 live births compared with 37.84 in 1969 and 9.85 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 18.59 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.94 in 1969 and 17.74 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1969 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.64 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.37 in 1969 and 3.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 53 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 29 Measles! 2 Scarlet Fever; 11 Dysentery; and 1 Meningitis.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Groups	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	4	—
2 Years	—	—	1	2
3 Years	—	—	1	4
4 Years	—	—	5	3
5 - 9 Years	—	—	5	7
10 - 14 Years	—	—	1	4
15 - 24 Years	—	—	1	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	19	20

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(I. G. Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.)

General Summary.

Total number of visits and inspections	7532
Number of complaints received and attended to.....	462
Number of Nuisances abated	451
Number of Nuisances not abated or in hand	11
Number of Statutory Notices served	10
Number of Informal Notices served	21
Number of visits re drainage, etc.	331
Number of visits re water supply	12
Number of visits re accumulations and refuse disposal	239
Number of visits re Atmospheric Pollution	58
Number of visits re Mines and Quarries Act	18
Number of visits re Piggeries and Stables	63
Number of visits re Public Conveniences	96
Number of visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	273
Number of visits to Factories without Mechanical Power	7
Number of visits re Caravan Sites, Caravans, etc.	29
Number of visits to places of Public Entertainment	6
Number of visits to Hairdressers and Barbers	9
Number of visits re Filthy and Verminous premises	9
Number of visits re Rodent Control	90
Number of visits re enquiries in Cases of Infectious Disease	68
Number of visits re Disinfection	7
Number of visits re Explosives Act	32
Number of visits re Petroleum Act, 1928	120
Number of visits re Scrap Metal Dealers Act	48
Number of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	38
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	222
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	56
Number of visits re Noise Abatement Act, 1960	23
Number of visits re Shops, etc.	803
Number of visits to Abattoir	589
Number of visits to Shops re Unsound Food	35
Number of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	103
Number of visits to Food Premises	1527
Number of Miscellaneous visits	179

Housing.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint. In no case has Statutory Action been necessary—the serving of Informal Notices or personal contact with the Owners or Agents has generally achieved the desired results.

The closing of the worst of the sub-standard dwellings continues as suitable alternative accommodation becomes available.

The availability of Council house accommodation reflects the number of complaints received of housing disrepair, for the majority of complaints of housing disrepair are received from housing applicants more in an effort to increase their housing points, rather than a desire to have the defects remedied.

The greatest immediate future need is for accommodation for the Elderly. During the year it was only possible to re-house 4 applicants from the Elderly People's Waiting List.

The number of repairs, etc., carried out to Council houses during 1970 was 2,608, these being the results of complaints by Council tenants, routine maintenance, or repair and redecoration required following a transfer of tenancy or a house becoming vacant.

The comparative Housing Waiting List at the end of the year was:—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ordinary Applicants	290	338	434	439	464	333	436
Elderly Applicants	252	330	375	390	401	348	406

Housing Survey.

A survey of the houses in the district was carried out during the year. The survey makes interesting reading. Whilst there are no "slum" properties in the accepted sense, comparable with the congested slum properties in the cities, the housing situation is far from being perfect.

It seems wrong that in this day and age there should be still 248 properties without a bath, and this six years after financial aid was made available in the form of Grants to remedy these provisions. Even with the improved financial aid of the Housing Act, 1969, and the added incentive that include certain repairs, there does not appear to be any semblance of haste by owners to modernise. The type of property referred to is property which, in future years, is likely to be considered for Housing Act procedure—Demolition or Closing Orders—and the saving of the property now by improvement and modernisation may possibly save a future demand for Council Houses.

25% of the properties considered capable of improvement are Owner/Occupied, the majority of these being elderly people who, having lived so long without modern facilities, do not wish to be disturbed or suffer any upheaval at their time of life. This applies also to a number of tenanted properties. In the case of tenanted property there has been no evidence of refusal to allow an owner to carry out improvements on account of an increased rent. Some of the properties, because of drainage difficulties, are not capable of being improved.

During 1970, 6 Standard Grants and 24 Discretionary Grants (£32,908) were approved, but of these 12 were in respect of conversion into flats and resulted in no improvement to the general housing situation.

There would appear to be no area in the District suitable to be declared a General Improvement Area.

1. No. Fixed Bath	248
2. Without Sinks	16
3. Without Wash-basins	262
4. Without Hot Water System	247
5. Exterior Water Supply	8
6. Exterior W.C. only	158
7. Chemical/Bucket Latrine	27
8. Septic Tank/Cesspool	155
9. No Drainage	25
10. Possible Standard Grant	160
11. Possible Discretionary Grant	70
12. Possible Future Housing Act Procedure	44
13. Total Tenanted 10 and 11	168
14. Total Tenanted 12	33

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects P.H. Acts	221
Total number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	1108
Total number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation	0
Total number of houses reconditioned by owners	0
Total number of houses found not in all respects fit for human habitation	59
Total number of houses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action	59
Number of premises in respect of which undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
Number of premises in respect of which undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	0
Total number of visits to Council Houses and Housing Applicants	1018

Food Premises.

Registered Premises, Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

		No. of visits
Sausage Manufacturers	16	114
Ice Cream Manufacturers	5	23
Ice Cream Retailers	73	97
Fish Friers	7	34

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	20	165
Bakers and Confectioners	9	142
Cafes. Milk Bars, etc.	69	163
Wet Fish Shop and Poulterers	9	59
Grocers Shops	44	214
Greengrocers	35	103
Canteens (Schools, etc.)	9	9
Food Vans	—	113
Street Vendors	—	9
Licensed Premises	52	163
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	220	217
Miscellaneous Food Visits	—	259

All premises comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations (General), 1960.

The improvement in the structural condition of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, continues. Each year it is pleasing to note the structural improvements that have taken place during the winter months, and it is noticeable that where this has occurred there is generally a marked improvement in the standard of hygiene.

Although there has been a great improvement in the equipment, apparatus and materials available to the catering industry in recent years, the human element is still of prime importance. Unfortunately, particular in the larger establishments, the part-time seasonal workers employed are, in the main, inexperienced, uninterested and, unless closely supervised, their lack of elementary hygiene can negate all the improvements in equipment, etc. Nevertheless, a well designed and well equipped kitchen can take a lot of the drudgery from kitchen work and can lead to a more efficient and happier staff and a safer preparation and handling of foodstuffs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Unsound Food.

During the year 28 complaints were received from members of the public concerning unsound food, foreign bodies in foodstuffs or doubtful foodstuffs in drink. It is pleasing to note that the general public is showing a greater awareness and more concern over the quality and purity of foodstuffs.

Every incident was fully investigated. No prosecutions were instituted but in many cases a severe censure was given and a warning that any recurrence would lead to immediate prosecution.

A number of the complaints could have been avoided by the stricter observance of the principles of stock rotation and in the care and storage of perishable commodities. Great improvements have taken place over the years in the storage of foodstuffs by refrigeration and refrigerated food cabinets and counters, but refrigeration must be used properly and discriminately if it is to give the value intended. Advice is constantly being given to shopkeepers on the proper use of refrigeration and the principles of stock rotation.

The larger multiple stores are as much at fault as the smaller establishments. Too much reliance is placed on the deliveryman to change stocks on the shelves, particularly where a "sale or return" system is practiced, or on the temporary schoolgirl employed during school holidays.

Most pre-packed perishable commodities have a system of coding on the packaging, each firm having its own system, indicating the date of manufacture or the expiry date of its "shelf" life; invariably, the code being known only to the manufacturer. Whilst useful to my department to check back on the date of manufacture it is, invariably, useless to the shopkeeper or the customer. It would appear that the only infallible and uncomplicated system, from the customers' point of view, would be one of "date-stamping" stating when the particular perishable foodstuffs should be withdrawn from sale. Manufacturers are generally reluctant to "date code" on the grounds of possible wastage. This should not relieve the shopkeeper of his responsibility. There are still many unpacked perishable foodstuffs requiring careful attention and stock control by management.

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year. Surrender enables the owner to obtain credit or replacement on producing a Certificate from my Department. This system works well and encourages a good relationship between the shopkeeper and the Health Department. When in doubt the shopkeeper does call on the Public Health Inspector or his expert advice thus ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

57 tins of Ox Tongue, 2 tins of Jellyed Veal, 17 tins of Corned Beef, 1 tin of Pork Luncheon Meat, 16 tins of Stewed Steak, 50 tins of Ham, 100 x 8oz. packets of Bacon, 66 x 8oz. packets of Gammon Rashers, 1 carcass of Beef (462 lbs.), 1 Pig carcass (67 lbs.), 55 lbs. of New Zealand Lamb, 20 lbs. of Beef, 1 Turkey, 20 lbs. of Bacon, 7 lbs. rib of Pork and 35 lbs. of Ox Tongue.

37 tins of Beans, 31 tins of Soup, 3 tins of Spaghetti, 32 tins of Peas, 63 tins of Tomatoes, 20 tins of Assorted Puddings, 6 tins of Milk, 6 tins of Marmalade, 3 tins of Carrots, and 4 tins of Rice.

3 tins of Oranges, 15 tins of Apricots, 5 tins of Apples, 52 tins of Peaches, 32 tins of Pears, 35 tins of Fruit Salad, 14 tins of Pineapple, 221 tins of Grapefruit, 14 tins of Fruit Juices, 4 tins of Bilberries.

112 lbs. of Frozen Egg, 2,041 lbs. of Assorted Sweets and Rock, 4 lbs. of Pate de Foie, 14 Pies, 94 dozen packets of Biscuits, 3 dozen packets of Potato Crisps.

Refrigerator Failures (Packets of).

Peas 173, Beans 175, Sprouts 84, Spinach 5, Mixed Vegetables 138, Chipped Potatoes 113, Sweet Corn 5, Beefburger 65, Rissoles 78, Chicken and Steak Pies 70, Braised Beef 85, Beef Pies 165, Chicken Pies 66, Chicken Dinners 2, Beef Dinners 19, Cod Steaks 98, Plaice Fillets 59, Kippers 43, Hake 6, Haddock 72, Cod Fillets 35, Fish Cakes 167, Fish and Chips 20 Puff Pastry 147, Mousse 86, Gateaux 29, Fish Portions 366, Steaklets 102, and 32 Chickens.

Total Weight — 2 tons, 17 cwt, 61 lbs.

Live Lobsters.

30 visits have been made for the purpose of inspection and issue of Export Certificates. The total weight inspected was: 6 tons, 11 cwt. 17 lbs.

Milk.

There are now only 5 retailers distributing milk in the area although more shops are retailing milk. There is now only one Producer/Retailer selling raw milk.

The introduction of cartoned milk in the place of bottles at shop retail points, although initially objected to by the shopkeeper and householder has now been accepted and should do much to reduce many complaints of the past in relation to dirty milk bottles.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 142 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 10 samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	No. of Samples	Failed Prescribed Test
Untreated	3	1
Pasteurised	130	9
Sterilised	9	—

Ice Cream.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Ice Cream Manufacturers	5
No. of Ice Cream Retailers	73

129 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, with the following results:—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
63	32	6	6

The Grades 3 and 4 samples are repeat samples from the same source which, following investigation, subsequently proved satisfactory.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

During the year 589 visits were made to the Abattoir and a 100 per cent. meat inspection has been maintained.

The anticipated increase throughput due to part of the Abattoir having been converted and cleaned out for food manufacturing purposes has not been realised, only minor use having been made of these facilities.

None of the home produced beef was found to be affected with Tuberculosis. The incidence of disease of this nature in cattle continues to decrease.

Animals Slaughtered 1969.

754 Cattle	8 Calves	9,093 Sheep	1,981 Pigs
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Animals Slaughtered 1970.

811 Cattle	4 Calves	9,573 Sheep	1,969 Pigs
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The monthly killings for 1970 were as follows:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
January	79	—	1055	179
February	67	—	511	134
March	67	—	248	161
April	61	1	158	162
May	74	—	342	169
June	54	1	599	82
July	65	2	1170	148
August	57	—	1113	120
September	58	—	1104	164
October	82	—	1357	219
November	67	—	1027	184
December	80	—	889	247
	—	—	—	—
	811	4	9573	1969
	—	—	—	—

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year:—

6 Ox Heads, 51 Ox Livers, 136 Part Ox Livers, 16 Ox Lungs, 2 Ox Hearts, 2 Pigs Hearts, 67 Pigs Plucks, 71 Pigs Livers, 132 Sheep Plucks, 106 Sheep Livers, 11 Pigs Heads, 28 Pigs Lungs, 3 Sheep Carcases, 2 Pig Carcases, 1 Veal Carcase and 1 Shoulder of Pork.

Total Weight — 1 ton, 8 cwt., 44 lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	811	—	4	9573	1969	—
Number Inspected	811	—	4	9573	1969	—
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	3	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	201	—	—	338	138	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.78	—	25.00	3.52	7.11	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	11	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	0.56	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the above table, where some part or organ has been condemned, the total number of animals affected is 677. More than 90% of this total can be attributed to parasitic worms, e.g. liver fluke. When the cases of bruising and accidental injuries are taken into account the number of animals condemned because of actual specific disease is very small indeed.

Rodent Control.

The work of rodent control is contracted out to a private Disinfestation Firm which carries out inspections and treatments including Council properties, sewers, refuse tip, Pulverisator and Abattoir. This service has proved satisfactory; the service has been prompt and efficient. Rat and Mouse poisons are still available at the Department to individuals who wish to carry out their own treatment.

88 visits and re-visits were made on rodent control during the year:—

No. of premises treated for rats	15
No. of premises treated for mice	49

100 sewer entrances were baited during the year as a "one-shot" treatment. Traces found were light.

Caravans.

3 caravan sites have been licensed subject to certain Public Health requirements. All sites are well conducted and under the personal supervision of the site owners. Improvements and additional sanitary facilities at these sites have been carried out and the reduction in the number of caravans on the sites to the permitted number has been achieved and maintained. Towards the end of the year one caravan site was sold for building development.

There are three sites with Caravan Club Licences within the area. These sites are exempt from Planning Permission under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, provided that no more than 5 caravans are on the site at any one time. All sites are well conducted.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

16 complaints relevant to the above Act were received during 1970.

23 visits were made as the result of complaints of noise. The majority of the complaints were of human noise rather than industrial or mechanical noise. Two complaints are still under observation, both from areas which have had increased industrial activities in recent years and, as a result, the noise element has become more noticeable to residents in the area.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisance. In recent years a number of appliances serving factories and hotels have been converted from solid fuel to gas or oil fired systems with an improvement in the amount of smoke produced. Fumes from badly sited flues in private dwelling-house heating systems have been the cause of a number of complaints, but the greatest number of complaints are from open bonfires, particularly from our own refuse-tip and the occasional "accidental" burning of old cars at a local scrap yard. In practice, the bonfire complaints are difficult to deal with, as by the time the complaint is received and a visit made the nuisance has abated.

Accumulations, etc.

The indiscriminate tipping of rubbish, cartons, tins, builders' rubble, garden refuse, mattresses and old furniture, etc., continues in spite of the publicity of Conservation Year. The refuse collectors' strike gave an "excuse" for new dumps to be formed.

Factories Act, 1961.

280 inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

No. of factories with mechanical power	86
No. of factories without mechanical power	1
No. of Outworkers	6

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Contraventions of the Act have generally been of a minor character and, in the majority of cases, remedied or the work put in hand after talks. Co-operation between Owners/Occupiers has been good.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was:—

Offices	112
Retail Shops	214
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	19
Catering Establishments open to the public	55
	<hr/>
	400
	<hr/>

The number of persons employed in these registered premises was as follows:—

Offices	841
Retail Shops	1276
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	192
Catering Establishments	716
Canteens	16
	<hr/>
	3041
	<hr/>

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

No. of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts 37

126 visits have been made to premises where petroleum spirit is stored.

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

No. of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts 21

32 visits have been made to premises under the Acts mainly in connection with the sale of fireworks.

Mines and Quarries Acts.

18 visits have been made to known quarries and mineshafts on the Great Orme to ensure that they are properly fenced.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Number of premises registered under the Act ... 1

Summary.

In the presentation of this Report every endeavour has been made to give a picture of the work carried out during 1970 by my Department.

The year has been a busy and varied one, frustrated by protracted illnesses of members of the staff. Mr. Peter Saxon, Additional P.H.I., resigned in July and was replaced by Mr. Douglas Dickson in November.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

(Glyn A. Roberts, F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.)

The year 1970 was not a notable one from the point of view of insolation, i.e. receiving sun. The year's total was 1,504 hours which is slightly better (8.0 hours) than the 40 years average of 1,496 hours. The sunshine total for 1970 was the best since 1,613 hours were recorded in 1963. Tables for the past ten years are given below.

Llandudno's best sunshine year was 1929 with 1,879 hours of bright sunshine and 1949 had 1,868 hours. More recently 1959 had a total of 1,789 hours. The poorest year was 1937 with only 1,313 hours, while 1966 fared only slightly better with 1,362 hours.

During 1970, the best month's total of sunshine was, naturally, June with 248 hours, but June totals are not always good. The figure for June, 1966, was only 141 hours and June, 1923, produced only 136 hours. The greatest total sunshine for Llandudno was June, 1940, with 304 hours of bright sunshine—an official secret at the time.

Weak sunshine does not record on the Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder which comprises a finely ground 4-inch glass sphere which brings the rays of the sun to a sharp focus and burns a fine track along a special card. The card is, of course, marked in hours and halves. Bright sunshine was recorded on 308 days during the year 1940 and the best day's total was 14.9 hours on the 4th June. There have been several occasions in the past when 15½ hours have been recorded.

Precipitation during 1970 totalled 30.64 inches which is about 1½ inches more than the forty years mean. Precipitation means hail, rain and snow which are all measured as "rainfall." During the year rain fell in measureable quantity on 187 days, but a feature of the rainfall was that heavy falls were recorded on several days in some months. August is a "cert" for a rainstorm and 1970 was no exception. On the 6th August we recorded 1.06 inches, which should have sufficed, but the following totals were also recorded—0.57 on 9th, 0.65 on 15th and 0.56 inches on the 20th. One can imagine the sudden appearance of cheap macs and brollies in the stores. April, 1970, also had a series of wet days which were rather more than April showers. There were 0.50, 0.41, 0.45, and 0.31 inches on the 22nd, 5th, 18th and 24th respectively. November, 1970, had two miserable wet successive days on the 17th and 18th with 0.92 inches and 0.58 inches respectively.

The wettest month during 1970 was November with a total of 5.56 inches. The wettest month ever in Llandudno's records was 8.09 inches in August, 1956. The driest months in 1970 were May and June both with 0.84 inches, made up in 10 days and 9 days respectively. "Drought" conditions were observed in June when no rain fell until the 16th. Measureable rainfall was logged on 187 days during the year.

The highest temperature recorded during 1970 was 78 degrees fahrenheit on the 3rd August which is not bad at all. The highest temperature in recent times was 90 degrees fahrenheit recorded in July, 1948. The best ever temperature in Llandudno was 93 degrees fahrenheit in June, 1878—not remembered by the present Meteorologist.

In 1878 the observations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Nicol and his weather station had been established in the grounds of the Royal Hotel, Church Walks, since 1859. Weather stations were very thin on the ground at that time and Dr. Nicol was quite famous in the Met. world and a great friend of Wm. Marriott the Secretary of the Meteorological Society.

In 1878 the resident population of Llandudno was about 4,500 and there may have been 2,500 visitors present to appreciate the record figure of 93 degrees. Compare this with the present-day resident population of 16,000 plus a peak figure of 60,000 visitors, then work out the amount of heat in B.Th.U's generated by all these folk milling about, and one may come to the conclusion that it is better not to have it too hot!

The lowest temperature recorded during the year was 25 degree fahrenheit on the 7th January. The last "Spring Frost" was 1st April and the first frost of winter was on the 8th December.

The tables which follow give totals, means and extremes for each month of the year:—

Year	Total Sunshine	Total Rainfall
	hours	inches
1961	1,553	29.65
1962	1,577	23.53
1963	1,613	23.05
1964	1,455	23.57
1965	1,492	30.08
1966	1,362	29.03
1967	1,418	32.93
1968	1,499	30.81
1969	1,437	25.77
1970	1,504	30.64

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL
MONTHLY EXTREMES FOR 1970

RAINFALL					SUNSHINE			
Month	No. of rain days	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	Notes	Daily Mean	Most sun in one day	Date	No. of days bright sunshine
January	22	0.36	19	—	1.10	5.6	7	19
February ...	17	0.29	4	—	3.20	8.5	20	23
March	21	0.73	3	—	3.89	10.5	25	26
April	18	0.50	22	0.41/5 0.45/18 0.34/24	5.09	13.6	27	24
May	10	0.22	10	—	5.77	11.6	3/12	29
June	9	0.20	28	—	8.27	14.9	4	30
July	13	0.69	26	—	5.40	12.6	7	31
August	9	1.06	6	0.57/9 0.65/15 0.56/20	5.12	11.7	11	25
September .	14	0.28	7/15	—	4.89	9.8	29	29
October	19	0.87	30	—	3.37	9.3	14	26
November ..	24	0.92	17	0.57/18	1.60	6.5	21	21
December ..	11	0.26	3	—	1.79	6.5	10	25

**TEMPERATURES, SUNSHINE AND
RAINFALL — 1970**

Month	Max.	EXTREMES		(Fahr.) Min.	Date	TOTAL	
		Date				Sunshine	Rainfall
January	53	18		25	7	34.2	2.27
February	54	2		27	15	89.7	2.58
March	52	17		29	9/25	120.5	3.56
April	58	15/16		31	1	152.9	3.02
May	70	4		46	4/20	178.7	0.84
June	74	10		48	15	248.2	0.84
July	70	7		50	14	167.6	2.04
August	78	3		51	24	158.6	3.21
September	73	23/26		43	15	146.6	1.52
October	65	15		40	10/17	103.4	4.20
November	64	1		36	16	47.9	5.56
December	56	17		30	8	55.5	1.00
Totals	—	—		—	—	1503.8hr.	30.65in.

Llanfairfechan Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	64	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	18	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	6	6	15	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	3	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	15	15	12	—	—	—
Greengrocers	4	4	3	—	—	—
Canteens	4	4	1	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	8	6	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	7	7	2	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	11	2	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	1	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 3,220 compared with 3,230 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 17.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 17.03 in 1969 and 17.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1969 and 18.18 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 19.57 per 1,000 of the population compared with 21.05 in 1969 and 16.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 0.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.17 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.72 in 1969 and 3.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 39 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 39 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	1	—
1 Year	—	2
2 Years	1	2
3 Years	3	—
4 Years	7	4
5 - 9 Years	11	6
10 - 14 Years	1	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—
25 and over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1
TOTALS	24	15

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1970

(Ffrangcon Evans, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Housing:

The Council, anxious to meet the housing need of the area, continued to purchase suitable properties for conversion. In addition to the reconditioning of Tudor Terrace, now known as Llwyn Ysgaw, the Council purchased Plas Gwyn to be converted into seven flats and Briton Villa to be converted into three flats. The commercial property known as Dunphy's Corner and Compton House was purchased, providing three flats and shops.

Steps were also taken to purchase land near Park Nant as a long term policy.

General Improvement Area.

The Nant y Felin Area declared in December, 1969, was given publicity. Public meetings with residents were held and a local committee formed. A scheme for improving the environment has been prepared and some work carried out, although progress has been slow.

Improvement Grants.

Applications continue to be received especially in connection with properties to be linked with the main sewer for the first time.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Collection continues once weekly and twice weekly to certain premises in the summer. Disposal is to the refuse tip at Glanmor Elias. Steps are being taken to implement joint tipping arrangements with the Penmaenmawr U.D.C.

Food Control.

The licensing of the one slaughterhouse in the area was withheld for a period until the premises had been brought up to the required standard. The improvements have since been carried out.

Food shops generally were found to be satisfactory, informal action had to be taken regarding one premises.

Sewerage.

Construction on the main Sewerage Scheme, started during 1969, continued, although by the end of 1970 no properties had been connected.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

36 premises are registered under this Act, there was one new registration during the year. One premises was found to be contravening Sections 4, 10 and 16 of the Act relating to general cleanliness, washing facilities and the condition of the floor. There were no prosecutions and no accidents reported.

General.

Complaints were received regarding the keeping of pigs and informal action was taken but the nuisance recurred. The unsatisfactory condition of Ty'r Llan mentioned in my report for 1969 improved but it is to be regretted the premises were still occupied by one family at the time of writing this report.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle including Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	—	—	—	297	—	—
Number Inspected	—	—	—	297	—	—
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	8	—	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	3.37	—	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Penmaenmawr Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	7	—	—	—
Bakehouses	2	1	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	15	15	37	3	3	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	13	13	35	2	2	—
Greengrocers	3	3	5	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	10	11	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	3	3	1	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	6	6	7	—	—	—
Factories	22	21	11	—	—	—
Caravans	9	9	21	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 4,040 compared with 3,970 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 11.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 11.84 in 1969 and 13.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 42.55 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.28 in 1969 and 53.57 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3)

The General Death Rate was 16.83 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.63 in 1969 and 14.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.03 in 1969 and 2.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 16 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 16 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	M	F
	Measles	
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	1	2
3 Years	2	1
4 Years	3	—
5 - 9 Years	2	2
10 - 14 Years	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—
25 and over	—	—
Age Unknown	2	1
TOTALS	10	6

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

A. CROWTHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Refuse Collection.

Arrangements for refuse collection from houses, caravan sites, shops, hotels, etc., were the same as reported in 1969. In addition licensed tent sites, now paying rates, were also included in the collection service.

The Council's incinerator was in use throughout the year and due to the increased number of houses now being built it was necessary to deposit approximately one-quarter of the domestic refuse on the tip. Fires on the tip in August created a problem both because of the nuisance value and the danger of smoke blowing across the adjacent Trunk Road. The incidents of fire on the tip coincided with an increased number of tents on a licensed tent site nearby.

The discussions with Llanfairfechan U.D.C. to arrange for this Council's refuse to be deposited on Llanfairfechan Urban District Council's tip were nearing completion at the end of the year and at the time of preparing this Report, arrangements to commence on 1st October had been completed.

Sewerage.

No serious blockages occurred in the Council's sewers during the year and despite the increase in private housing which continued this year for the third year in succession, there does not appear to be any overloading of the sewerage system. The total cost of upkeep of the system including two sea outfalls, plus loan charges, was less than a 2d. rate.

Housing.

27 Private Houses were completed, which was the second largest number in a year in the last 25 years. Builders appear to still have no difficulty in selling houses, and one private builder now nearing completion of an Estate of 83 houses, received Town Planning permission for a new site and declared his intention of starting on this Estate in 1971. This Estate is for 50 houses.

No new Council Houses were built during the year. Work proceeded on siteworks for 40 x 2-bedroom bungalows and flats as referred to in my Report for 1969. Acceptance of a Tender for these 40 bungalow and flats is at the moment held up pending negotiations with the lowest tendered in order to meet the cost yardstick.

The majority of housing applicants are pensioners requiring two-bedroom flats or bungalows, often on medical grounds. The number of young applicants for three-bedroom houses rose from 9 to 13. It is the Council's view that there is insufficient demand to justify building any more three-bedroom houses in the immediate future.

The Council give 100% Mortgages for people wishing to buy their houses and many of the applicants for Mortgages would otherwise be applicants for Council Houses.

Improvement Grants.

14 Standard Improvement Grants were completed during the year which is about the average figure per year for recent years. The prediction made in my Report for 1968 that 95% of housing would have hot water, bathroom, inside W.C., etc., within five years from that date, looks like being correct.

Public Conveniences.

Three new Public Conveniences were completed during the year, one on each of three Car Parks. The Council now have seven public conveniences, which is a very generous number in relation to the resident population of approximately 4,000 or a summer population of perhaps 8,000. All public conveniences owned by the Council are free and in the case of the three new ones, referred to above, have a separate compartment for disabled persons fitted up in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations.

Caravan Sites.

No new Caravan Sites were licensed during the year and the County Council as Planning Authority have declared their intention not to allow any further sites except in special circumstances. The number of caravans on licensed sites is 510 and four sites are licensed for tents only, up to approximately 350 tents.

No prosecutions were necessary during the year for exceeding the number of caravans but a warning was given to one operator of a tent site that unless additional toilet facilities were provided before the commencement of the 1971 Season, proceedings would be taken for non-compliance with the Site Conditions.

Food Premises.

No prosecutions were necessary during the year for exceeding the number of caravans year one prosecution was pending after three postponements of the hearing for the sale of mouldy bread.

Food Surrendered.

There was a great reduction in the number of tinned foods surrendered during the year, i.e. 7 lbs. meat only. I can offer no explanation of this surprising reduction other than that many of the shops are now branches of larger concerns and blown tins may be returned to the central warehouse outside this Council's area.

Rodent Control.

This Council had for many years employed its own rodent operative but due to changes of personnel it was decided to enter into contract with a private firm for a trial period of one year. At the time of compiling this Report this arrangement appears to be working satisfactorily.

Nant Conway Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	3	14	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	21	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	3	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops & Polterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	23	23	27	3	3	—
Greengrocers	1	1	1	—	—	—
Canteens	12	12	17	1	1	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	20	20	63	3	3	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	1	1	5	1	1	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	18	18	22	—	—	—
Caravans	13	14	21	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 5,230 compared with 5,270 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 12.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 11.20 in 1969 and 11.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 16.95 in 1969 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 16.83 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.89 in 1969 and 16.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 0.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.10 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.85 in 1969 and 3.55 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 22 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 5 Measles, 4 Scarlet Fever, and 13 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet M	Fever F	Measles M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	1	—
4 Years	—	4	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	—	1	1
10 - 14 Years	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	4	3	2

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(C. A. Kortegas, M.A.P.H.I.)

Sewerage.

(1) **Capel Curig.**—The above scheme was completed during the year and it is anticipated that every property in the village will be connected to the sewers early in 1971.

(2) **Talybont/Llanbedr/Dolgarrog.**—The Council has entered into a contract for this scheme and it is sincerely hoped that it will be completed by the end of 1971.

(3) **Dolwyddelan/Penmachno/Betws-y-Coed Joint Scheme.**—The intention of the Council here was to lay sewers from Penmachno and Dolwyddelan to a new sewage disposal works to serve these two parishes and the Betws-y-Coed Urban at Betws-y-Coed. However, it was decided that Penmachno only should be included in the joint scheme, with Betws-y-Coed, as the cost of sewer laying from Dolwyddelan was found to be very high owing to the rocky and difficult nature of the ground on route.

A scheme is now being prepared to deal with Dolwyddelan on its own.

(4) **Henryd.**—Planning Consent for private housing development was granted during the year and, if the proposals were implemented, the existing sewage disposal arrangements would be inadequate to deal with the additional flow. The Council's Consultant Engineers have advised the Council as to what steps they should take and the Council may implement these recommendations during 1971.

Water Supply.

During the year the water mains in the parish of Penmachno were extended to serve the properties near the factory, Penmachno.

Padoc, Yspyty, area was also supplied from the Conway Lake's trunk main. This supply replaced a supply previously extracted from a stream which was found, at times, to be insufficient for the needs of the residents in the area.

Food Premises.

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year and the standard in some hotels is improving. One of the problems, in this area, is the difficulty being experienced by hoteliers in obtaining the right type of staff who are sufficiently interested in their jobs to consider that hygiene is an important factor in kitchen work.

Another problem is that hotels and cafes are purchased, and run, often by persons who have no previous experience of the trade and are therefore unable to train their staff, and who are also unwilling to attend training courses themselves.

Ogwen Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'ctions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc	1	1	12	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	22	—	—	—
Greengrocers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteens	8	8	31	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	3	2	12	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories |... ..	10	10	44	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	16	—	—	—
Knackers Yard	1	1	64	—	4	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 4,810 compared with 4,760 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 15.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 13.66 in 1969 and 16.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 15.38 in 1969 and 12.66 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.14 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.18 in 1969 and 17.51 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.42 in 1969 and 0.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.57 in 1969 and 3.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1970, 29 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 29 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

	Number of Cases Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	4	2
3 Years	—	2
4 Years	3	4
5 - 9 Years	8	5
10 - 14 Years	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—
25 and over	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	16	13

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(G. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.).

Housing.

No new houses were constructed by the Council during the year.

The number of houses built privately was 20

The number of old houses improved with grant aid were:—

(1) Improved Discretionary Grants 25

(2) Improved with Standard Grants 20

Total 45

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

- (1) (a) Number of existing houses connected to the public
Sewer 10
- (b) Number of new houses connected to the public sewer 20
- (c) Number of existing houses connected to septic tanks 30
- Number of new houses connected to septic tanks 0

(2) The Ministry's approval was received for the commencement of the Comprehensive Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme for the villages of Glasinfryn, Pentire and Caerhun. It is anticipated that the contract will begin early next year.

(3) The Council took over the responsibility for the routine maintenance of the Sewage Disposal Works for the Hispeed Factory, Llandegai.

Refuse Collection.

Refuse is collected from all properties in the Council's area every week, and the paper sack system continues to operate successfully.

As agents of the County Council, the Council collects refuse from lay-byes once per week. This arrangement is inadequate, particularly during the summer months, when litter spills over from the overfull bags on to the ground, to be blown about the roads, fields and hedges.

Licensed Kuackers Yard.

The number of animals dealt with at Messrs. Clutton & Sons' Knackers Yard at Ffridd Carw during the year were:—

Cattle	2,319
Calves	523
Horses	86
Pigs	400
Sheep	3,950
	<hr/>
	7,278
	<hr/>

Rodent Control.

The Rodent Operator employed by the Council on a part-time basis carried out the following work during the year:—

Number of visits made as a result of notification	44
Number of re-visits	23
Number of routine visits	448
Number of visits to Sewage Works and Refuse Tip	90
	<hr/>
Total number of visits to all properties	605
	<hr/>

Caravan and Tented Sites.

There are 3 caravan sites in the area, one for 120 caravans, 20 of which are for tourist caravans only. The other two sites are licensed for 3 each.

Royal Borough of Caernarvon

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970 was 9,150 compared with 9,130 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 16.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 20.78 in 1969 and 16.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 13.33 per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1969 and 6.67 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.86 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.20 in 1969 and 13.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.22 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 0.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.86 in 1969 and 2.41 of the population in 1968.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1970

(R. E. PRITCHARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

General.

In order to maintain a satisfactory standard of environmental hygiene, it is necessary for regular visits to be made by the Public Health Inspectorate, and whilst it has been possible to increase the number of visits during the year, the number is (still limited) due to the many other calls on our time in dealing with the many and varied branches of work.

An increasing amount of time is being taken up by Housing and in particular the interviewing of Housing Applicants.

Food Premises

Registered Premises — Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice Cream Retailers	30
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Fish Friers	11
Manufacturers of sausages etc.	14

Other Food Premises

Butcher Shops	13
Grocer Shops	23
Green Grocers	9
Bakers and Confectioners	8
Wet Fish Shop and Poulterers	4
Cafe, Milk Bars etc.	20
Licensed Premises (including clubs)	24

Regular visits and inspections of premises used for the preparation, storage and sale of food is of paramount importance, and is the only way of effecting an improvement in the structural condition of premises, and also ensuring that the various regulations appertaining to food premises generally are complied with and during the year it has been possible to increase the number of visits.

Advice and recommendations are also given to owners regarding improvements and alterations to their premises and proposals for new food premise are discussed with those concerned at the planning stage.

Generally, the standards maintained are good, but it is necessary from time to time to serve informal notices in order to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations, etc., are complied with.

Ice Cream

Seven samples of loose ice cream manufactured and sold in the town, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, all samples were to a satisfactory standard, 4 being grade 1, and 3 grade 2.

All retailers with the exception of four only sell pre-packed ice cream manufactured by national firms.

Food Samples

Various samples of food were sent to the Public Health Laboratory during the year and no *Salmonellae* isolated except on one occasion, when *A Salmonella* was present in part of a cooked turkey.

As the turkey was purchased in another town the Chief Public Health Inspector for that district was informed and took the necessary action.

Voluntary Surrender of Unfit Foods

During the year a number of shop keepers have voluntarily surrendered tinned and other foods.

Due to the increase in the storage of food stuffs by refrigeration there has been an increase in the amount of foodstuffs surrendered due to breakdowns to refrigerators.

Shop keepers are encouraged to seek advice when in the least doubt regarding the quality of any food, and their co-operation in general is most satisfactory.

Meat Inspection

A 100 per cent. meat inspection has been carried out at the Abattoir during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle including Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	3413	—	21	21756	5610	—
Number Inspected	3413	—	21	21756	5610	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned ...	29	—	3	86	25	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1956	—	—	3553	49	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	58.1	—	14.3	12.2	1.3	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	27	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	.003	—	—	—	.49	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Inspection work under the above act continues and contraventions have been of a minor nature and the attention of the persons concerned have been drawn to the defects etc. and co-operation from Owners/Occupiers has been good and contraventions were remedied following the preliminary notices served.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was:—

Offices	47
Retail Shops	94
Wholesale shops and warehouses	12
Catering Establishments open to the public	17
Fuel Depot	1

The number of persons employed in the above premises was as follows:—

Offices	273
Retail Shops	503
Wholesale shops and warehouses	132
Catering Establishments open to the public	113
Fuel Depot	5

The total number of accidents reported during 1970 was 4.

Factories Act, 1961

Total number of factories with mechanical power where Section 7 of the above act is enforced by the Council is 55.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

Only one person is registered in accordance with the above Act as a Scrap Metal Dealer within the Borough.

Rodent Control

The Rodent Operator is engaged full time on complaints received and satisfactory results are still being maintained.

A specialist firm is engaged by the occupiers of some business premises, and this practice is being encouraged, thereby ensuring regular inspections and treatment where necessary.

The department has during the year also given advice and assistance when complaints have been received regarding other insect pests, ants, bees, wasps etc.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations

Number of licences issued under the above Act totalled 18.

Caravan Site

The Coed Helen Caravan Site is very well conducted and of a high standard and complies with site licence and conditions.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

Abandoned Cars etc.

A number of cars were abandoned within the Borough during the year and all were removed without having to take legal action against the owners. The assistance rendered by the Police is greatly appreciated.

Some indiscriminate tipping of rubbish and builders rubble has taken place during the year but it is very difficult to trace the person or persons responsible and the Borough Surveyor's Department has had to clear the sites where dumping has taken place.

Housing

- (a) A terrace of 8 houses in a Clearance Area at Eryri Terrace and 8 houses in a Clearance Area at New Street were demolished during the year.
- (b) **Chapel Street, New Street, Garnons Street and Snowdon Street.**

A detailed survey of the above area was carried out and consideration is being given to the contents of a report prepared which gives details of classification of dwellings, which was illustrated by a plan of the area, and also details of population statistics, and sanitary and other amenities. Recommendations for the future redevelopment of the area together with a plan showing proposals were also prepared.

- (c) **Snowdon Street Clearance Area, 1970.**

The following dwellings and other buildings were included in the above Clearance Area Nos. 30, 32, 34, and 36 Snowdon Street.

- (d) During the year Statutory Action was taken regarding 17 individual unfit properties and the required Closing Orders were made.
- (e) **Section 18 (2) Housing Act, 1957 — Underground Rooms.**

Draft regulations under the Section 18 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957 have been approved by the Council for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of rooms to which the above section applies and the protection thereof against dampness effluvia or exhalation.

Water Supply.

Samples of water supply were taken regularly and the results proved satisfactory.

Pwllheli Borough

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 3,880 compared with 3,790 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 18.04 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 17.94 in 1969 and 16.01 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 29.41 in 1969 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 21.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 22.96 in 1969 and 21.78 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 0.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.69 in 1969 and 4.20 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Ernest Jones, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

Work was commenced on Stage 111 of our comprehensive Sewerage Scheme during the year. This work includes moving the existing outfall from the Outer Harbour, building a new holding tank at the far end of Gimblet Rock land, and discharging sewage out to sea on the ebb tide. At present the discharged sewage will be untreated, but provision has been made in the Scheme for a partial treatment plant to be installed at a later date.

Apart from the above, only normal maintenance was carried out on our sewerage system, and no major trouble was encountered.

Refuse Collection.

No change as from previous years.

Public Conveniences

The five Public Conveniences are maintained as in previous years, and it is hoped that two new Conveniences will be built during 1971, one at Glan-y-don, and one at the Outer Harbour Car Park.

Rodent Control.

Service maintained as in previous years on contract basis let to Rentokil Laboratories Ltd. A section of the Council's sewerage system was also treated.

Caravan Sites

In my last Report, I reported that the Council's proposal to establish a Touring Caravan Site at Glan-y-don Fields had been turned down by the County Planning Authority. This forced the Borough Council to appeal against the Planning Authority's decision, and a Public Inquiry was held. I am pleased to report that the Borough Council were successful, and won the appeal. It is regrettable that two Local Authorities have to go to Appeal against each other. It is hoped to establish the new Site during 1972.

Harbour

No further progress has been made on the scheme for converting the Inner and Outer Harbours into a Marina. Work is held back owing to cost. Yachting and pleasure boating is on the increase annually, and is now one of the most important attractions in the Borough.

Complaints are still being received of smell and floating sewage in the Harbours, but we hope this will be eliminated when Stage 111 of our Sewerage Scheme referred to above is completed.

Pwllheli Market.

The one day open-air market is as flourishing as ever, and is a great attraction to the town. The biggest problem is litter and traffic control.

Public Lighting.

The new Cardiff Road and Penrhydliniog Lighting Schemes were completed during the year.

Housing.

A block of 15 flats were completed on the Pencei Site, and plans approved for a block of 12 flats at Churton Street, and 10 bungalows for the elderly at Manor Fields.

Old houses improved during the year with Standard Grants — 10, and with Improvement Grant — 2.

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958.

Eleven loans totalling £21,510 were granted to assist people to purchase their own houses. Total loan debt on this service is £92,384.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Total registrations at the end of 1970 was 158.

Meat Inspection.

Meat Inspection was maintained at 100 per cent. and to achieve this many hours of overtime were worked during the year. When I am away the inspections are carried out by the local Veterinary Surgeons.

545 visits were made to the Abattoir during the year.

Carcases and Offals Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part during year 1970.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	831	1	8	8275	1152	—
Number Inspected	831	1	8	8275	1152	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	1	1	10	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	157	—	—	261	95	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.25	100.00	12.5	3.28	8.42	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.24	—	—	—	0.09	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Inspection

The under-mentioned foods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:--

- 102 tins of meat;
- 86 tins of Fruit;
- 30 tins of Vegetables;
- 1 tin of Soup;
- 2 tins of Fish;
- 12 tins of Rice;
- 11 tins of Fruit Juice;
- 1 tin of Marmalade;
- 2 tins of Pie Filling;
- 2 boxes sweets;
- 5 ducks;
- 3 chickens;
- 88½ lbs. Shoulder Bacon;
- 34 lbs. Meat;
- 23 lbs. Poultry.

Total Weight — 878½ lbs.

General Observations.

The annual increase in the administration of a combined Department is maintained, and more time has to be spent at the office, but the Council have not engaged any extra staff to cope with the increase.

Criccieth Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	9	9	10	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	3	12	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	11	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	19	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	11	11	25	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	1	1	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	28	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	10	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	11	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	30	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	14	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	11	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	35	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970 was 1,590 compared with 1,580 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 14.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 12.09 in 1969 and 8.23 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 86.96 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1969 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 15.72 per 1,000 of the population compared with 8.86 in 1969 and 18.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1969 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.80 in 1969 and 7.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

General.

During the year the result of the sewer survey was produced which will be very useful for future reference and guidance after the retirement of the existing officials. For the second year running there was a plague of illness among the outdoor staff but with the goodwill of the remaining staff essential services were not interrupted.

The two Criccieth Fairs are increasing in size every year and already are a problem regarding the accommodation of all the stalls. The entrance to the proposed car park will take away the standing of some of the regular stallholders and add to the problem.

Sewerage.

Again no trouble was experienced with the system but Consultants have been called in to deal with the re-organisation of the Marine side but so far nothing has been decided.

152 Visits.

Public Conveniences.

There were one or two cases of vandalism. During the Summer Season every effort is made to keep them clean the Esplanade toilets being visited from time to time after the morning cleaning for any trouble.

252 Visits.

Housing.

The second phase of building on the Penber Fields Estate was completed and phase three started there being very little land elsewhere in Criccieth that has planning permission. During the year the Council received one application for an Improvement (Discretionary) grant and had four standard grants completed.

30 Visits.

Public Health Acts.

One Statutory Notice was served for an untidy house the remainder of the work being carried out by Informal action usually by telephoning the owner, writing a letter or talking with him.

Again the Council did considerable repairs to their own houses and with only one painter painting 36 of their houses.

304 Visits.

Refuse Collection.

As in the past years the Council has one 20 cubic yard refuse vehicle which at the peak of the season picks up the town's refuse with only Saturday morning used as overtime. Hotels have their refuse collected either two or three times a week, depending on their size. Waste paper baskets are collected separately by a tractor and trailer. Periodically the tip surface is levelled before being covered up by earth when available.

64 Visits.

Food Premises.

I receive every co-operation from the Criccieth Food Traders in maintaining their high standard of hygiene and cleanliness.

74 Visits.

Caravan and Camping Sites.

Criccieth still has only two Caravan sites, one for 8 caravans at Penrhyn Farm and one for 51 vans at Plymouth Farm. As the latter is divided by the main road the owner has agreed to provide extra toilets and wash hand basins on the upper side of the road. No trouble was experienced at the Camping Site at Black Rock.

35 Visits.

Condemned Food.

26 tins of Ham; 1 tin of Ox Tongue; 7 tins of Lamb's Tongues; 26 tins of Salmon; 27 tins of Shrimps; 1 tin of Lobster; 5 tins of Prawns; 5 tins of Sardines; 11 packets of Haddock; 6 packets of plaice fillets; 16 packets of fish fingers; 11 packets of Cod Steaks; 12 packets of kippers; 15 packets of fish cakes; 16 tins of pineapple; 14 tins of peaches; 15 tins of pears; 72 tins of grapefruit; 12 tins of strawberries; 5 tins of orange juice; 6 packets of onions in sauce; 5 packets of sweet corn; 18 packets of sprouts; 19 packets of mixed vegetables; 12 packets of runner beans; 2 packets of Broccoli; 6 packets of spinach; 109 packets of peas; 23 packets of beefburgers; 5 packets of steak fillets; 6 packets of chips; 3 steak and kidney pies; 3 dinners; 2 shepherds pies; 16 various pastries; 11 lbs. apricots; 20 lbs. bacon.

The greater part of the above condemned food was due to the failure of refrigerators overnight.

Portmadoc Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 3,860 compared with 3,840 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 12.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 18.17 in 1969 and 13.05 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1969 and 20.00 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 15.03 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.38 in 1969 and 17.49 per 1,000 of the population 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1969 and 0.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.86 in 1969 and 2.56 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. Francis Roberts, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

The Merioneth Water Board are the main suppliers of water to the district from Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf in Merioneth. This is supplemented by bulk supplies from the Eryri Water Board's Cwmystradllyn reservoir fed into the main at Tremadoc and into a balancing tank at Morfa Bychan. The Morfa Bychan area continued to be supplied in sufficient quantity since the bulk supply was added.

The water from the Eryri Water Board is filtered and chlorinated, and the main supply from the Merioneth Water Board chlorinated only.

Sewerage.

The main sewerage scheme operated satisfactorily.

On two occasions, the system failed to cope with the additional surface water it was subjected to during severe weather conditions. A number of houses were flooded. The cause was the inability of existing culverts on streams above Tremadoc to cope with torrential rain. The Council's Consulting Engineers await the completion of the Council's housing scheme at Isgrraig before submitting their proposals to improve the sewerage system at Tremadoc. Such a scheme would, it is expected, adequately cope with both foul and surface water.

The presence of sand in the sewage disposal works and subsidence in line with main sewers indicated a need for a report on the older sewers and the Council's Consulting Engineers were requested to carry out the necessary survey. The River Authority was asked to investigate the possibility of diverting surface water from agricultural land to the west of the town, into water courses rather than allow it to flow into the sewers.

Some progress was made during the year on the preparation of a scheme to pump sewage from Borth-y-Gest into the treatment works at Portmadoc. The sea outfall was buried by sand as a result of the river Glaslyn changing its course, and the new scheme is eagerly awaited.

A sewerage scheme for Morfa Bychan is also awaited. The low population in winter as compared with the high summer population appears to be the main difficulty here. The use of individual septic tanks on two housing estates has been avoided by the installation of small treatment works. However, the lack of maintenance of such private works may cause trouble in the future.

Housing.

Good progress was made during the year on the 109 housing units at the Council's site at Isgrraig, Tremadoc.

Private development was also on the increase. Holiday housing schemes on the South Snowdon Wharf and in Morfa Bychan were continued with. Permanent housing at Maes Gerddi totalled 15 completed during 1970.

Public Cleansing.

The winter months' collection can be carried out by using one vehicle on four days, and a second vehicle on one day of the week. The high summer population causes the need for using a second vehicle on three days each week, and on one day each week a third vehicle is used for this service. Such additional collection makes difficult the carrying out of certain routine repair work on roads and sewers.

The lack of supervision of the refuse tip allows for indiscriminate tipping, and difficulties are increased by the tipping there of builders' debris as well as refuse. However, there is less dumping of rubbish elsewhere within the Urban Area, and one is grateful that this is so.

Rodent Control.

A part-time rodent operator adequately copes with the complaints received.

Public Conveniences.

Work was carried out to double the size of the conveniences provided on the Borth-y-Gest Car Park. It has been possible to improve the maintenance of the public conveniences and having regard to the number of summer visitors, very few complaints were received.

Caravans.

The total number of caravans on licensed sites is 1,709. On the whole, the sites were very well run. One of the main problems encountered is the lack of space for touring caravans. Each year more touring caravans are attracted to the district, but the number of places available for these on licensed sites is comparatively small.

Camping.

By using the Council's camping site at Morfa Bychan and directing caravanners to other sites, it was possible to keep caravans off the beach at Morfa Bychan.

Meat Inspection.

A 100 per cent. meat inspection was maintained. The assistance of inspectors from neighbouring authorities during holidays was much appreciated.

The assistance given by members of the office staff and outside staff is once again much appreciated.

Lleyn Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970, was 16,010 compared with 16,050 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 12.55 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 12.02 in 1969 and 11.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 15.68 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.14 in 1969 and 16.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1969 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.93 in 1969 and 2.74 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

(Mr. E. E. Roberts and C. Jones)

General.

Despite the fact that more visitors than ever came to Lleyn during the summer, and the continual increase in foreign travel, there was no major incident involving public health in the area. This would appear to be the fruition of better water supply, sewerage and general hygiene.

Housing.

Tenders have been invited for the erection of elderly people's bungalows at Llanystumdwy and Nevin. Regrettably the Council had to abandon their housing project at Prenteg as the tender received made it impossible to let the houses at an economic rent. Nonetheless it is gratifying to realise that houses are being continually improved with the aid of Grants, which amounted to 90 Standard Grants and 20 Discretionary. Individually unfit houses were dealt with in accordance with Sections 16/17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Development Control and Building Regulations.

Routine work progressed as usual but the same situation prevails as was explained in the last report.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collection was satisfactorily carried out during the year but it is becoming evident at the disposal points that the volume is increasing considerably. It is time for the Council to review the Byelaws governing refuse collection, with a view to maintaining the present economic collection. This could be attained by appealing to the Public to deliver their bulky awkward refuse to the disposal points provided for them as required by the Civic Amenities Act, 1967. Also an appeal should be made to householders to compact their refuse and endeavour to contain it in the normal 2½ cu. ft. bin in general use in most households. Cardboard boxes should be torn up and flattened to reduce wasteful void in the refuse vehicle and thus assist the collector in his difficult task.

Caravan Sites and Tents.

The extensive area with its numerous caravan sites and popularity with campers, makes in our opinion the post of Caravan Enforcement Officer indispensable.

Butlins Holiday Camp.

Hygiene inspections were carried out as and when other duties permitted.

Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning.

The Department were fortunate that there were no cases of food poisoning during the season.

Litter.

The collection of litter from the numerous lay-bys and beaches is a seasonal service which the Council have now undertaken for some years and the position by today is very unsatisfactory as the amount of litter that accumulate daily is such that cannot be cleared by one man in each division operating with his own small van. It is anticipated that the Council will through their appointed Committee review this unsatisfactory arrangement.

Gwyrfai Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1970 was 20,560 compared with 20,540 in 1969.

The Birth Rate was 15.45 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 compared with 17.90 in 1969 and 14.46 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 12.58 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.24 in 1969 and 20.13 per 1,000 live births in 1968.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3)

The General Death Rate was 13.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.56 in 1969 and 14.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1969 and 0.68 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.90 in 1969 and 2.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1968.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. F. Harford, M.A.P.H.I.).

Housing.

Sixteen dwellings, which included 12 bungalows for the elderly were completed at Rhyd Fadog, Deiniolen. The bungalows are connected by a bell system to the Warden's House who was appointed by the Council. This is the first time for this system to be instituted although the flats at Llanberis will be connected to the County Council's Home for the Elderly when this has been completed.

The completion of housing development at Rhosgadfan, Llanllyfni, Cesarea, Groeslon and Llanberis is anxiously awaited.

Further housing at Nantlle, Penisarwaun, Talysarn, Waunfawr and Llanferis is proposed.

The number of applicants for Council House tenancies remains at a figure of about 460 and are mainly concentrated in the main centres of population at Llanberis and Nantlle Valley. In many of the smaller villages the housing needs can now be met from existing housing stock.

Out of a total of 1,670 Discretionary Grants approved since the scheme was introduced 273 grants were made to sub-standard houses, and by these means a considerable improvement have been achieved.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Plans are in hand by the Council's Consulting Engineers for providing comprehensive schemes for the Deinolen, Penisarwaun area and at Port Dinorwic, and a number of smaller schemes and extensions are being planned by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

Public Cleansing.

The Council employs two 35 cu. yd. and one 25 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicles to carry out public cleansing duties throughout the district. During the summer months when the work was busiest a series of breakdowns caused considerable inconvenience, and in order to try and avoid any repetition, a system of a quarterly vehicle inspection is being introduced, carried out by a local garage to the standard of the Road Traffic Safety Regulations.

The introduction of the paper sack system of household refuse collection is being continued, and from constant enquiries from parts of the district not yet provided it is obvious that the public appreciates the advantages of the system.

Litter collection is carried out three times a week during the summer months, and in the height of the holiday season occasional extra collection are required at certain spots.

Rodent and Pests Destruction.

Two rodent operators are employed full-time by the Council for the work of pest destruction. In certain villages the work is being hampered by the existence of land which is densely overgrown and neglected which prevents access to the operations for the purpose of their work.

Caravans.

There are 17 caravan sites now licensed in the district, the total number of caravans being 1,453 or one caravan for every 6 dwellings in the district.

Meat and Food.

100 per cent. meat inspection is carried out at the Bacon Factory, Port Dinorwic, assistance in this important duty being done by employing a local Veterinary Surgeon as Authorised Meat Inspection Officer. Slaughtering is carried out at regular times every week.

In addition to the above inspections, the Imported Food Regulations has imposed extra work as considerable quantities of meat is being imported by the Company which is conveyed in sealed containers and unexamined at the port of entry. The notice of the arrival of the consignment is short, which requires immediate attention.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	126	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	20	20	42	—	—	—
Bakehouses	10	10	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	19	19	26	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	36	36	15	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	—	—	—	—
Canteens	3	3	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	36	36	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	10	10	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	14	14	62	—	—	—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	—	—	—	—	8221	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	8221	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	12	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	156	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	2.43	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	84	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.21	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

